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TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
The New England  
Watch and Ward Society

*(Incorporated in 1884 in Boston)*

FOR THE YEAR 1905-1906

THE NEW ENGLAND  
WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY

—

REPORT FOR THE YEAR  
1905-1906

5148

BOSTON :  
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 28 SCHOOL STREET  
1906.

We ask any person aware of evils that  
require correction to notify the agent,  
Mr. HENRY CHASE, 28 School Street,  
Boston, who will regard all information  
as strictly confidential, when so desired.

Miss F. R. Morris  
Nov. 29, 1906

NOTED BY

## Bequest

THE object of this Society is to remove the temptations to vice and crime, and to reduce the necessity for asylums and prisons. It does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

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## Form of a Bequest

I BEQUEATH to the Society located in Boston, Mass., and known as THE NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY, formerly called the New England Society for the Suppression of Vice, the sum of.....

# Officers for 1906-1907



## *President*

SAMUEL B. CAPEN

## *Vice-Presidents*

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, M.D.	REV. ALEX MANN, D.D.
REV. GEO. A. GORDON, D.D.	ROBERT TREAT PAINE
REV. E. E. HALE, D.D.	J. G. THORP

## *Corresponding Secretary*

REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN

## *Treasurer*

JOHN S. ADAMS, 36 TEMPLE PLACE

## *Directors*

JOHN S. ADAMS	DELCEVARE KING
REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN	JOHN S. LOCKWOOD
REV. WILLIAM H. VAN ALLEN	A. S. LOVETT
MEYER BLOOMFIELD	MARCUS MORTON
JEFFREY R. BRACKETT	JOHN H. STORER
WILLIAM I. COLE	REV. RUFUS B. TOBEY
REV. EDWARD CUMMINGS	JAMES F. WISE

PROF. S. H. WOODBRIDGE

## *Auditors*

DELCEVARE KING

A. S. LOVETT

Counsel, B. B. JOHNSON

Agent, HENRY CHASE, 28 School Street

Assistant Agent, EVAN E. DAVIES



# *Twenty-eighth Annual Report.*

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28 SCHOOL St., BOSTON,

March 7, 1906.

*To the Members and Friends of The New England  
Watch and Ward Society.*

We beg leave to request those receiving this Report to examine it and determine if the Society does not deserve to be amply sustained.

What we can tell, however, does not give any adequate idea of the benefit of our work in one of its most important departments. We seize on a search warrant hundreds of prints, photographs and negatives which we can only characterize in the most general terms. Were we, by a fuller description, to give an explicit idea of their character, the circulation of this Report would not be tolerated. Yet these photographs and others from the same negatives, are still being scattered, and except for our activity would be multiplied tenfold.

Peculiar character  
of the work

A recent crime, attended by acts of a most revolting character, excited the indignation of the community to an unparalleled degree, and aroused the police to unwonted activity, in an effort to discover criminals of like character and practice. Committees are also formed and investigations made for the purpose of devising some method to diminish the inevitable results of an immoral life.

A crime which  
aroused the com-  
munity

Important as are all such efforts, they attack the wrong end of the line; dealing with consequences instead of causes. What we need is a higher standard of morals.

Remedy for the  
social evil

The social evil, though more harmful, is different from the drink evil, in that the signs of an impure life are generally concealed. The final effects are all that we behold, and even those but seldom, and too late for help. The most effectual remedy is the removal of corrupting agencies and proper instruction given especially to the young. The Watch and Ward Society desires above all else to do a preventive work.

*Obscene and Immoral Books, Pictures  
and Pamphlets.*

Fewer sales of  
immoral books  
pictures etc.

We are pleased to be able to report that during the last year we have not had so much trouble as previously in this line of our work, with the exception of the immoral and suggestive postal card nuisance, which is treated in this Report under a separate heading. The bookstores and news-stands are generally quite free from objectionable matter, or at any rate, such as we can successfully prosecute for, and it is seldom we have to make any complaint against newsdealers for these offences.

Important case  
described in detail

The most important case we have had the past year, was where two men, one employed as a salesman in a prominent down-town picture store, and the other a man in business for himself, were engaged in a very secret manner in selling obscene pictures of the worst kind. The way they did their business made it very hard for us to get the necessary evidence to convict. After carefully laid plans the proper evidence was obtained; we arrested the parties, and in the store of one of them, 98 pamphlets, 140 pictures, 198 glass negatives, and 200 obscene prints, — all of the vilest kind imaginable, — were seized. Both men were convicted and the material seized was destroyed by order of the Court.

A complaint reached us that a large dealer in cigars and tobacco in Boston was using an objectionable business card to advertise a certain brand of cigars. We secured the necessary evidence and then obtained a search warrant and seized in two stores, 3,917 of the cards. This man, together with his manager, was convicted.

Objectionable  
business card

In another case, which we regard as important and far-reaching in its effect, we were informed that a news agent on one of the trains of the B. & A. R.R., running between Boston and Springfield, was selling pictures which were described to us as "off color". The assistant agent rode on the train with the news agent and bought from him a picture for fifty cents, which was probably worth one cent. The picture was an improper one, and the vender was arrested in Springfield and convicted.

News agent selling  
immoral pictures  
on the train

The conviction for an offence like this would be known on all the Railroads in New England in a few hours, and would stop this secret traffic.

### *The Postal Card Nuisance.*

From the prevalent practice of mailing to friends illustrated postal cards has arisen the sending of some which were of a very low character and as near as possible to the line of indecency and impurity.

During the past summer these gave us much trouble. Not a day passed for many weeks that we did not receive complaints verbally, by telephone and by letter, against persons engaged in the circulation of these contemptible articles. Even dealers, laying some claim to respectability and position, engaged in the sale.

Many complaints  
against persons  
selling postal cards

In such cases we can do nothing except by law. We carried specimens of the worst to the Judges, who thought

We could not obtain warrants

the offenders had so carefully protected themselves that it would be impossible to carry cases through the court to a conviction. All we could do, therefore, in reply to those who complained to us, was to show our position and inform them we were powerless. We resorted to the Inspector of Mails, who was as much embarrassed as ourselves and for the same reasons.

Postal cards withdrawn from the mails

The Postmasters in Boston and vicinity were constantly withdrawing the most immodest specimens from the mails, and the Inspector was sending one hundred daily to the department at Washington. Finally, he succeeded in convicting a dealer who had received a lot a little more vile than usual, from Paris, and the Police, upon our evidence, convicted a pedlar who was selling those of an obscene character on the street.

When it was learned that these postals were being withdrawn from the mails, the supply both in the stores and on the streets diminished, and at present the craze seems to be gradually passing away.

### *Theatres and Museums.*

The vaudeville entertainments, at the opening of the season last autumn, were very free from immorality and have generally continued so. Indeed, some of the managers avowed the opinion that there was nothing gained by anything else.

Improved character of vaudeville entertainments

There have been but three marked exceptions; one in each of three places, which at our earnest protest were at once removed. We are glad to say that these entertainments have been from year to year steadily attaining a more desirable character.

The one cent amusement parlors are not in every in-



stance all we could desire, although the pictures exhibited are carefully kept within the law. They are usually a great improvement upon the slot-machine pictures of years ago.

### *Beaches and Parks.*

We have visited all the principal places of summer resort in the State and secured full information in regard to their character. We are glad to say we have found them generally free from objection on the score of immorality. We visited these places first incognito, and after examination, called on the managers and expressed either our approval or condemnation.

Beaches and parks  
generally unobjec-  
tionable

When we remember that these are places of general family resort for several months, the importance of this scrutiny will be appreciated.

There were opened last summer, two new and very expensive places; one the White City, on the shore of Lake Quinsigamond, near Worcester: the other, Paragon Park, on Nantasket Beach. Many places of entertainment were licensed in each. We visited the former and were gratified to find it entirely unobjectionable in all its appointments. In regard to the latter, complaints were made that in connection with one entertainment, an immoral dance was on exhibition, and that in another place, certain gambling devices were in operation.

Paragon Park, and  
the White City

Having obtained conclusive evidence, we called on the Judge of the Court for a warrant. He replied that such was the respectability of the proprietors, they probably knew nothing of the matter, and advised that we first notify the managers, which we did. They promised it should be stopped at once.

## Paragon Park

But having satisfied ourselves after a few days that the objectionable features were still continued, we called again on the Judge, who said, he had promised the legal counsel for the Park that no warrants should be issued until he should have had an opportunity for explanation. We therefore invited him to our office, where he met the counsel for the Society, and the matter was very thoroughly discussed, when he assured us that nothing of the kind should occur again.

We afterward learned from time to time that this promise was faithfully kept. Gentlemen visited with their wives the special show and informed us everything was perfectly proper.

*Agricultural Fairs.*

## Satisfactory character of the Agricultural Fairs

We called last autumn upon the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, who informed us that he had instructed his agents not to permit any gambling devices or immoral exhibitions at the State Fairs. We also called upon the Chief of the State Police, who had given similar directions to his officers.

We visited the Fairs at Marshfield, South Weymouth, Taunton, Worcester and Brockton, all of which were free from objectionable features, officers of the State Police being present, who stopped everything illegal at the outset.

We also attended the Fair in Belchertown, at which we stopped, through the assistance of the Deputy Sheriff, several gambling schemes. We hope the present state of things will be continued this year.

In February, 1905, in consequence of the disgraceful condition of the Fair at Danbury, Conn., in October, 1904, we introduced into the Connecticut legislature a bill to



prohibit immoral shows. Our bill was not adopted, but a similar one was substituted, to stop all immoral shows and gambling at fairs in that State. As a result of this law, we are informed that the fairs in Connecticut were last year generally free from some of the objectionable features which had always existed; and when we investigated the Fair at Danbury last October, there were no immoral shows, and what gambling there was, was on a very small scale.

Moral character of  
Agricultural Fairs  
in Connecticut  
improved

### *Gambling.*

As we have said in several of our previous yearly reports, gambling in Boston, through the vigilance of the police and ourselves, has been practically suppressed; that is to say, open gambling, and the regular open gaming house is still, we believe, a thing of the past. We do not mean to say there is no place where a "quiet game" is carried on in secret, but the open gaming house is unknown, and will be, as long as the police are as vigilant as they are now. Policy is still played, but only by a few of the old players, and it is done in secret in barber shops, saloons, cigar stores, etc. We wish we could say this of all other cities and towns in the Commonwealth. There seems to be a lack of sentiment to back up the officials in performing their sworn duties, perhaps because of the prevalence of private, social gambling.

Common gaming  
house not to be  
found in Boston

One of the most remarkable cases we had the past year occurred in Chelsea. We were appealed to by a prominent citizen of that city to stop the policy playing there, which was carried on almost under the very eyes of the police. We got the evidence against the two principals, made a successful raid, secured a lot of policy

Policy case in  
Chelsea

gaming material, and the men were convicted and paid fines amounting to \$400.

Convictions for  
keeping gambling  
slot machines

Throughout the State we are constantly appealed to, to suppress gambling machines, and we have prosecuted all cases that our means would allow. This work alone resulted in the conviction of 21 persons for keeping these machines, and the seizure of 38 machines, the value of which was probably about \$4,000. These were all destroyed by order of the Court.

One peculiar case that perhaps deserves notice and which comes under this head, is that of a Portugese paper published in New Bedford, which advertised a lottery for houses in the Azores. We obtained the necessary evidence and the editor and manager of the paper were both arrested, convicted and fined \$100 each, in the New Bedford Court. As far as we can learn, this is the first conviction under the law which prohibits the advertising of a lottery in a newspaper.

Convicted for ad-  
vertising lottery  
in Portugese news-  
paper

Another case was that of a prominent merchant who devised a scheme for selling his goods, by offering to give an indefinite sum of money to all persons who made a purchase of a certain amount. This was in violation of the gift enterprise law. We convicted this man and he was fined \$50.

Violation of gift  
enterprise law

### *Pool Selling and Registering Bets at the Trotting Parks.*

Probably never since the opening of trotting parks in this state has there been less gambling in connection with the races. At the opening of the season in June, registering bets was permitted at the Country Club and there were pool selling and registering bets at the two



meetings which followed, at Saugus and Worcester; but in July, previous to the first meeting in Readville, Governor Douglas gave instructions to the Chief of the State Police, that there was to be no gambling at the race tracks. This order was obeyed, and there was no pool selling or registering bets at any meeting which followed. In fact, the Saugus track removed its entries to Dover, N. H.

Governor's Instructions to Chief of State Police

The question as to whether a race-track can be maintained without pool-selling is one with which we have nothing to do. It is a violation of law, and a serious one, involving a heavy penalty and imprisonment. We have always maintained, and still maintain, that this form of gambling can only be effectually stopped by the action of the state, or the authorities of municipalities in which the tracks are located. We have endeavored to arouse at different times public sentiment in Saugus and Readville, but were always unable to secure any adequate co-operation, either of the police or selectmen. The mere bringing of a few men into Court and fining them a few dollars, does not stop the evil. We hope the present Governor will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor and order the State Police to stop all violation of law at the tracks.

The only way to prevent gambling at the race tracks

### *Legislation.*

Owing to doubt in the minds of some of the judges as to the illegality of slot machines where something of a little value is given every time, but where there is a chance of getting much more, we introduced into the present legislature a bill to declare all "slot machines or other devices kept, used or maintained for the purpose of de-

Bill against gambling slot machines introduced by us in Legislature

termining by chance or hazard the right to money or other property, or any interest therein " as being a gaming implement within the meaning of the statute ; also, further, that all money found in the machines shall be forfeited to the County. The hearing was before the Joint Judiciary on the 18th of January. The Secretary and agents appeared in support of the measure, and we anticipate a favorable report.

At the suggestion of some prominent persons interested in the welfare of children, we prepared and introduced in the present Legislature a bill to amend the law relating to the admission of children under 13 years of age into licensed places of amusement, after sunset, without an adult escort.

The law as it stood permitted only a "parent, guardian, chief of police or truant officer" to make a complaint for violations of this law. There is no such official as "Chief of Police" in Boston, and we were informed by the Judges that no member of the police force could make a legal complaint.

The law in its previous form, therefore, was practically useless in this city where it is most needed. The bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Probate and Chancery and has since become a law. We believe that the amendment will have the effect of making managers of places of amusement careful as to the admission of children.

A very innocent looking bill was introduced into the Legislature under the obscure title, "For legislation to authorize the incorporation of associations for the improvement of breeds of horses and other domestic animals." It was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Upon examination, we found it was really a bill to legal-

Bill introduced by  
us in regard to ad-  
mission of young  
children to licensed  
places of amuse-  
ment



ize pool-selling and registering bets at the tracks. We took measures to fight it, but upon learning that it had no substantial backing and no chance of passing the committee, we did not deem it advisable to antagonize it further. A hearing was held on the 14th of February and the committee gave the petitioners "leave to withdraw."

Two bills to favor gambling introduced by some one

A bill was introduced also to amend the gaming law of 1895, which would have made it almost impossible to convict for being present where gaming implements were found. We appeared and opposed this bill. The Joint Judiciary Committee has since reported leave to withdraw.

### *Investigations.*

A day seldom passes in which we are not called to investigate some matter which may never result in legal action. These cases, though they require time, and may not yield results equal to the expectation of the complainants, often later prove important, and the investigations are recorded in full, in a book kept for the purpose.

In most instances we are able to accomplish satisfactory results without assistance, but are sometimes obliged to call on the police, who always cooperate most cordially, not only by serving our warrants, but in many other ways less public but not less valuable to the community.

Cases investigated and cheerful co-operation of the police

This is true not only of the Police of Boston, but also of the State Police, and in some instances, though not always, of the local police throughout the Commonwealth.

### *Summary.*

The agents have, in the business of the Society, visited 49 cities and towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire.

They have convicted in the Courts, 35 persons, of different crimes, as follows : —

Keeping a common gaming nuisance . . . . .	3
Keeping for use, gaming slot machines . . . . .	21
Selling obscene pictures . . . . .	1
Having in possession for sale, obscene pictures . . . . .	2
Circulating obscene business cards . . . . .	2
Selling policy tickets . . . . .	1
Setting up and promoting a policy lottery . . . . .	2
Violation of gift-enterprise law . . . . .	1
Advertising a lottery in a newspaper . . . . .	2

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Total convictions 35

Amount of fines imposed by Courts . . . . .	\$1295.00
Number of gaming machines seized . . . . .	38
Obscene cards seized . . . . .	3917
Obscene pamphlets seized . . . . .	98
Obscene pictures seized . . . . .	147
Obscene glass negatives seized . . . . .	198
Obscene prints seized . . . . .	200
Obscene postal cards seized . . . . .	27
Lottery circulars seized . . . . .	3000
Envelopes containing manifold policy slips . . . . .	40
Printed and blank policy slips . . . . .	2250
Policy printing press . . . . .	1

HENRY CHASE, *Agent*.

EVAN E. DAVIES, *Assistant Agent*.



## *The Annual Public Meeting.*

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The Annual Public Meeting of The New England Watch and Ward Society, which was its twenty-eighth anniversary, was held in the Central Church, corner of Berkeley and Newbury Streets, Sunday evening, March 25, 1906, at which the President, Samuel B. Capen, Esq., presided. The meeting was also addressed by Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Prof. William T. Sedgwick, and Rev. John H. Denison.

### *Address of Samuel B. Capen, Esq.*

If the fathers and mothers of this city knew the perils that are besetting the path of their boys and girls, this church to-night would be crowded to overflowing and this Society would have more abundant means to prosecute its great work.

We must recognize the change for good in many directions that has come over our city during the past years. Public gambling has been suppressed and this society has had a large hand helpfully in that direction. The laws against the saloon are enforced better than they were fifteen or twenty years ago. There are many other forms of evil that have been suppressed or brought under strict supervision and control. We have had a Board of Police Commissioners for many years, the members of which have been faithful to their trust, and we have had patrolmen who have also been true. These things we are glad to recognize; but what may be called and what we do call the "Social Evil," it is believed by those who

are in position to know, is growing worse and worse among the boys and girls, and the young men and young women in our homes and in our schools. Talking a few days ago with a prominent physician, a man of large practice, not only family but hospital practice, and who comes into touch with life at various points, he told me a story that was most appalling. He is a graduate of a great University. He has been in the center of things himself, and that not very many years ago. He is not ignorant of what he saw then or what the conditions in city life are, but he told me recently that he happened to be in a group of lads about the age of those in our High and Latin schools, and he said he never heard such filthy language as was expressed by them. It certainly is true, based on information from a man like this, that there is fearful peril just underneath the surface. Some of us heard a few weeks ago, at a meeting of the Congregational Club, Dr. Plummer, of the Talitha Cumi Home, tell her story of what they see and know, so sadly pathetic, of these young unmarried mothers, many of them in their early teens, and the fathers of the children often almost as young. Is it not time that our people were aroused to the dangers that threaten, not from across the sea, not in other parts of our own land, but here at home?

And I think I may say this thing, at least to the men in the audience, that it seems to me the time has fully come when every man with any sense of honor or chivalry whatever should have the *same standard* for men as for women. The woman who goes astray is shunned, but the man as a rule is allowed to go into good society and is treated very much as before. This "double standard" is playing mischief. I heard last Monday night an address from a gentleman most familiar with the Highlanders of

Kentucky. He told how in the simple life of these people, living in their very simple and humble homes, that there was absolute purity almost without exception among them. The manners in the homes, the modesty of the girls, was proper as it should be. He further said that in a large number of years there had been in a whole county but one case of divorce. Then the woman was not only compelled to leave, but the man was ostracised, no one would have anything to do with him, and a petition was circulated asking the authorities for his removal from a public position which he held. It seems to me the time has come in our city when the men who are doing wrong and whom we have tolerated should be ostracised — “boycotted” if you please — and made to feel that they are moral lepers, not worthy of a place in our homes or in society.

But there are others here who can tell the story far better than I. For two or three years you have been willing, some of you, to listen to me. It has not been my thought to take very much time to-night. I am glad, however, to be here and bespeak my interest in a Society which has done and is doing so much. We all ought to have an admiration for the men who are fighting these great battles for us, and who are doing it sometimes at great odds. We ought to recognize what this Society is as a great deterrent of evil. It is a great thing to have this Society as a protection for the innocent and as a terror to the evil doers, ready at any time when it can, to bring them to justice. There is no one certainly in this city who for years has done more to purify and make clean the conditions among us, and who has so continually in many ways stood for civic righteousness, as the Secretary of this Society, Rev. Frederick B. Allen. I am sure we shall all listen with more than usual interest to him.

*Address of Rev. Frederick B. Allen.*

My dear friends: This is the twenty-eighth anniversary of the New England Watch and Ward Society, which was formed for the promotion of public morality and the suppression and removal of corrupting agencies.

It is usual for the secretary of a society to read its annual report. We print it at length and distribute it to all our friends. If any one here desires it, it will be sent to any address, but I wish to-night only to give a brief summary, showing what we have done this year. I also want to speak of one or two urgent problems which can perhaps be presented to a congregation like this better than anywhere else.

Our senior agent has been confined to his home for a month or two with a very serious illness. Our work in the meantime has been admirably done by our assistant agent, Mr. Davies, whom I wish to commend for the thorough and efficient way in which he has met the problems which have presented themselves.

We have during the past year visited forty-nine cities and towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire. We have, during that time, outside of the preventive work which we do, besides solving the problems which can be detailed on paper — secured 35 convictions. Three of these were for keeping a common gaming nuisance, one for keeping a policy shop, 21 for keeping for use gambling machines, 2 for having for sale obscene pictures, 1 for selling obscene pictures, 2 for circulating obscene business cards, 2 for selling policy tickets or setting up and promoting a lottery, 3 for other gambling offenses; making a total of 35. The amount of fines imposed by courts has been \$1,295; the number of gaming



machines destroyed, 38. The value of these machines was \$4,000. Obscene cards seized, 3,917; obscene pamphlets seized, 19; obscene pictures seized, 147; obscene glass negatives seized, 198; obscene prints seized, 200; obscene postal cards, 27; lottery circulars and policy slips destroyed, 5,250; one policy printing press seized. All these things seized have been destroyed.

I could tell you of these various cases where, after very difficult detective work, we have found those engaged in this dastardly business of manufacturing, distributing and selling these vile pictures, photographs and pamphlets, but that will be treated of more at length in our printed Report. We have visited our beaches and parks and have in several cases done most effective service in removing objectionable features. Many thousands of persons go to these parks, and it is of the utmost importance that they should be kept decent. We are glad to say we generally have the hearty co-operation of those in charge of these various institutions, and especially of the agricultural fairs, in seeing that everything contrary to law or demoralizing to the public is removed.

We have had many objectionable features withdrawn from the theatres, and while they have been greatly improved in the last few years, there are some new and very grave dangers to which I wish to call your attention. A month or two ago persons from some of the settlements of the North End came to us with a story of the great demoralization of little children by their attendance at the theatres without parents or guardians — at the Bowdoin Square theatre for one. It is not that the plays were so bad, but sometimes at least fifty little children would be at these theatres contrary to law. It was discovered, however, that the law orders the truant officer or the chief of



police to make complaint, and that a fine of \$100 may be imposed whenever a child under thirteen years of age is allowed unattended to be at any show or entertainment after sundown. But in Boston we have no chief of police. We have police commissioners and captains of police, but no chief of police, so that it was impossible to convict under that law. We made investigation and found that there were from thirty to forty children who were under thirteen years of age in each of several theatres every night, and this was manifestly harmful and deleterious. We went to the legislature for an amendment of the law, making it possible for any patrolman to complain. This amendment was immediately passed by both houses, signed by the Governor and became operative. It has been enforced by the commissioners and every single night when there is a performance at any theatre the officers report whether there are any children under thirteen years old present, unaccompanied by guardian or parent. That may be a small item. It is something. It at least shows that we may take one step. By and by we may find that other steps are necessary.

I want here to publicly express my gratitude to Mayor Fitzgerald that within a week he has taken away the license and closed the Nickelodeon on Hanover Street. It has been a most dangerous resort and we have had many cases against it. I am grateful that our municipal executive of his own motion has closed that place. We wish to thank him also for refusing to grant a license to several disreputable dance-halls.

But there is one overshadowing evil to our children to which our attention has only recently been called. Last Monday night there was a meeting of an organization including many of the charity workers of Boston. A well-

known and honored clergyman of our city came there and said he was sick at heart because of what he had discovered that day. He had gone by one of the amusement parlors, of which there are many in the city, where they have moving picture machines, and he had seen certain of his Sunday-school boys in this place. He said, "I did not think it was a very creditable thing to tell them it was not a proper place, unless I knew something positive, and I began to make an investigation. There were some fifty of these machines and I found that hundreds of children were looking at pictures of the most indecent character." He said, "I have been made sick at heart by seeing all those boys and girls swarming in there to look at those foul moving pictures."

Now appears the advantage of having a society at hand. An individual might have felt helpless. Next morning we sent our agent to the place. He made an investigation, obtained a search warrant, and we took the very worst machines up to court. We arrested the proprietor, he was put on trial, and the judge declared these pictures were manifestly within the terms of the law; not merely immodest and indecent, but obscene; and there were these children paying only one cent to see these horrible things. The only question in regard to pronouncing sentence in this case was, who was responsible.

It was found that back of the persons who hire the building and exhibit the pictures is a great organization, the American Mutoscope and Biograph Co. It is a corporation which is said to have millions of capital. They are placing these instruments, establishing these amusement parlors, as they are called, in every great city and town of the country and also in England. They have as

counsel in Boston one of our honored and respected lawyers. It cannot be said for one moment that there can be any doubt of their guilt. It is not an inadvertance or possible mistake; these were the pictures of living situations which must have been carefully prepared. They must have gone to bad houses, among most abandoned women, to find those who would be willing to go through the indecent motions to be depicted for our little children to see.

What shall be done in a case like that? Here are millions of dollars invested in an invention of itself most beautiful and entirely harmless. I can think of nothing more interesting for children than to see moving pictures of an instructive and elevating character; but can you conceive of anything more infamous than pictures such as we have described? What will more completely demoralize and befoul the minds of little boys and girls of all classes, but especially of the poorer children who are not looked after as closely as those who come from more sheltered homes?

I have to confess that these companies have always said to us, "Any picture you complain of we will withdraw." But we cannot accept that responsibility. If we complain of a picture in one place and we have it taken out, it is carried across the street, or perhaps to another town, and exhibited there. Are these people such helpless babies that they do not know the difference between good and evil or what is decent or indecent? There can be no question but that this company knows the character of these pictures. The very titles on the machines show their purposes. There was one most offensive picture shown by the mutoscope which had this motto, "Say, Bill, this is the limit." It was boasted that they had

reached the limit of indecency ; and, my friends, that is for little children. This clergyman said he saw a small girl enter the place with her little brother and lift him up — he was but six years old — where he could get a view of the picture, and that they had some smaller instruments placed where little children could more easily see them. He went to this group and examined the pictures, and he said they were so foul that they made him blush.

Now here is a most difficult problem. This rich company is making these public exhibitions everywhere. The special picture upon which conviction was secured as being so bad, has been shown in one of the most respectable theatres in New York this winter before a great audience. The only thing which can be done, it seems to me, is that everywhere there must be a provision made by law that there shall be deposited a sum of money — a hundred or two hundred dollars — as a guarantee of decency by these companies, and that whenever a picture is complained of and declared by the courts to be indecent and obscene, that that money shall be forfeited ; and only in that way should the business be permitted to go on. I mention this instance to show how inventions, beautiful in themselves, are used by these scoundrels to the corruption and ruin of our children.

There is one thing more which I wish to mention. It is a painful subject, and yet when I heard that Scripture lesson read on the duty of the watchman, I felt that there had been a conspiracy of silence which had left the great body of young men in our country in ignorance of certain impending perils. We do not realize the gravity of the problems which face us. I spoke at our meeting last year of a New York Society of Social and Moral Prophylaxis, which is rather an ambiguous term, but it



means a society for the prevention of diseases which are the result of immorality. One of our most eminent American physicians is at its head, and eminent medical men and gentlemen we all honor and revere are its directors. They are beginning their campaign of instruction and of warning in New York, and its president, Dr. Prince A. Morrow, has written a book which has only recently appeared, called "Social Diseases and Marriage." As we speak of the social evil, these diseases are called social diseases.

You will say, Why bring up so offensive a subject before a congregation like this on a Sunday evening. When I tell you just one or two facts which have been brought out by these investigations by leading physicians, I think you will agree with me that somehow, in some way, there should be a voice raised, a clarion note sounded to warn our country of this great menace to our homes and to our safety as a people. I will read the very words of this eminent physician. Speaking of these diseases he says: "These are the most widespread and universal of all diseases in the adult male population, embracing 75 per cent of all." One would have said these facts are incredible, but physicians tell us the statement is true.

Dr. Morrow says from his own observation and experience, "Of all women coming to the New York hospital for treatment, 67 per cent were respectable married women who have been infected by their husbands." Again he says in another place, "A large proportion of the separations and divorces in this country are due to marital infection. The cause is always veiled under the name of cruelty. In France the technical name is "grave injury." The true cause is sedulously concealed. How little the public knows of the causes of a very large pro-



portion of these divorces. He adds, "From 20 to 30 per cent of all cases of blindness in the country, in our institutions for the blind, are due to this one cause."

Now, my friends, I am not saying these words to pass a sweeping censure on all men and to say that they are bad. I believe in regard to a large proportion of all these instances there has been no fair warning given. Our young men and our boys by the hundreds and thousands are going to the edge of this precipice and there is no warning voice sounded. There has been a conspiracy of silence. Fathers and mothers do not teach their boys, daughters do not learn of these dangers, churches are silent, and I fear that the medical profession has been guilty also. We are all guilty in not warning our young men.

It should be said that it is only within twenty years that the lesser of these social diseases has been known to be so profoundly dangerous in its results to the innocent wife.

In the language of Dr. Morrow, "If our young men were properly educated and had a knowledge of sexual hygiene; if they could know that these diseases are almost invariably the concomitant of licentious living; if they knew the serious consequences they entail on married life; in short, if they were only wisely and earnestly warned, thousands of homes would be saved from a terrible tragedy."

And then there is another aspect of the case. Fathers of marriageable daughters should know that dissolute men make dangerous husbands; that the man who has licentious habits before marriage is very likely to bring ruin into the home and wreck the happiness of this man's daughter; that the habits and sexual life of his prospec-

tive son-in-law is quite as important to consider as is his financial or social condition.

I am sure, from the facts which I have seen in this book, that any father who has his daughter's hand sought in marriage, and who does not know the character of the suitor, especially if he has any reason to question his morality, may do well to require a medical certificate that he is a fit and proper person to marry any pure girl. In some states they have tried to obtain a law to make that a preliminary condition of all marriage. The education of the young should go farther than that. Am I wrong in saying that young women should know something of these things? that every girl should know that a dissolute man cannot make a desirable husband?

I may seem to be dwelling only on horrors. Yet there is one other reason why we should urge our young men to consult reputable physicians. This conspiracy of silence is only broken by the thousands of quacks who advertise in our newspapers. This society is helping to secure legislation to suppress these advertisements, not only because they are offensive in themselves, but because it is proved that the men who advertise are mainly scoundrels. That I may not be thought to be merely an alarmist, I may add that these quacks are needlessly deterring young men from marriage; that the chief thing that these charlatans undertake to do is to frighten those who come to them; and physicians say it is a most common thing for them to say to young men with no serious ailment that they have a most terrible malady which unfits them for marriage. There are hundreds of men told by these fellows that they cannot marry when there is not the least reason why they should not do so.

My friends, do you not think that facts like these de-

mand that something should be done or said to dispel this menace of silence, that there should be some kind of warning? There should be a society in Boston like that in New York; or our own society, in addition to the useful and necessary work it is doing, ought to employ some physician to give his whole time to the study of this problem and to learn how in the wisest way to bring especially to our young men this needed knowledge. He should appeal to their chivalry and should know how to bring not merely to themselves, not merely to the guilty, but to the innocent, full knowledge of these terrible calamities. I commend these matters to your earnest thought.

Our society has done very considerable work. It has only had four thousand dollars this year. There have been years when we have turned more money into the treasury of the county than we have had for our own work; but we do ask your sympathy and your support, not only in our original work, but as we plan how we can in the wisest way act in co-operation with our physicians and with them undertake to avert these great penalties which threaten us as a nation, and which to-day especially confront our young.

*Address of Prof. William T. Sedgwick.*

It is a great pleasure, friends, to stand up and be counted in a good cause like this. I am sure that you feel as I do, that this society of which we are celebrating the anniversary this evening, deserves to live and be supported. It is difficult to listen to such statements as those which we have just heard from the President and the Secretary without indignation. This is the seamy side of mankind. This is the moral dirt of our civilization,—our boasted civilization; and I am glad to bring here to-

night, simply as one member of the community, who has never heretofore had much knowledge of the work of this society, what I believe to be the widely-felt thanks of the public for its excellent but too often thankless work.

It is an ungracious task which the agents of this society have to carry out. It is an unpopular task. It is much easier to swim with the tide ; it is much easier to smile and let everything go ; but here is a body of people who in this community have, for many years, stood for things that are pure and sweet and of good report ; and, friends, it is your duty and mine to support and strengthen them. They are working for us and for our children and our neighbors.

One of the disadvantages of the present day is that our philanthropic work is so specialized ; you have your work and I have mine ; and we get so interested and absorbed in our own work that we overlook the work that others are doing which is quite as good, and possibly a great deal more important. Now, here is a case in point. Most of us have gone through the last year without the slightest knowledge that this society was doing such excellent work, and yet here it has been watchful, efficient, has caused convictions in large number, has put fines into the county treasury to a large sum, and we have known little or nothing about it.

These are the things, these which have been spoken of, which disgrace our civilization. These are the things the discussion of which should fill our churches. I say this specialization of ours has its drawbacks. It keeps us from being as sympathetic or helpful as we should be, and keeps us ignorant of what is going on around us ; yet it seems to be necessary, in order to secure efficiency, and the moral of it is that we should be on our guard



against being wrapped up in our own philanthropic or professional work so that we shall lose interest in equally good or better things going on around us. By the pulling together of all good causes the world gets ahead.

There are certain instinctive objections which the world feels to work of this kind. The world is very apt to say, "Why do not the police do all these things? Why do *you* need to do anything?" We have just heard the police commended for good work, but you must remember that there are only a few policemen after all, and they have many other duties; and you must remember, moreover, that there is a certain tolerance in the community which allows some things to be slack which ought to be kept taut—as we say of ropes on a ship. There ought always to be the taut conditions in official things,—all ready for a hard pull,—but it is so easy to slack off the rope and let it sag with advantage that we do call in lay helpers in almost every department of life. It is not a bad thing for our schools and colleges that we have visiting committees of laymen come into their precincts now and then to see how they are getting on. You might as well say, Why should not the professors look after the colleges? Why have lay visitors? But the professors themselves have invited them in. They found it desirable, and I dare say that even the pulpit might occasionally profit by a lay suggestion. It is certain that in matters of public administration, at any rate, lay suggestion from time to time is almost indispensable. And the police are not always, in all cities, up to the mark. They are not infrequently too tolerant; and can you blame them, when their associations are of necessity very largely with crimes and criminals and courts? Do they not get necessarily a little hardened, a little too familiar with such things? We

must have standards, and must keep our standards high, and professional standards are often raised by infusion of the non-professionnl spirit.

Again, people are very apt to say in criticism of this kind, "Am I my brother's keeper? Is this my business? Is it any of my business if things go wrong?" We do not hear quite so much of that as formerly. The revelations of business and municipal curruption have been very wholesome. They have shown each and every man of us that he has a duty quite apart from his own individual interests; and, moreover, it is just as well to remind any one who quotes that remark about being his brother's keeper, that it was a murderer who first made that answer, and that it was also wholly irrelevant to the question put to him by the Almighty God.

Another criticism which one hears now and then is this: "Are you not setting yourselves up pretty high in this matter? Are you not on the 'I am holier than thou' plane?" So they sometimes say, and when I say "they," I mean the community which I represent. It is the kind of comment I hear and you hear now and then. "I am holier than thou," the critics says with a contemptuous sneer. But I shall never forget hearing Phillips Brooks on one occasion refer to that phrase in connection with a discourse on municipal and civic righteousness. He was rushing on in one of his magnificent sermons, the words flowing from his lips like a clear stream gushing from a living rock, when all of a sudden he said: "Why, my friends, in order that the world may be as good as it is, some people must be better than the average," and my mind rested for a moment on that sentence. In order to keep the moral average even as it is, some people must be above the average. Now, is it any shame to be above the aver-

age? Don't we need some people to keep up high standards, in order that the average of our society may be as good as it is? There are plenty of people to take the lower level. Don't we need some to take the higher?

Sometimes we hear "spotters" referred to with a deprecatory and contemptuous sneer. Now I cannot say that in all respects I like the idea of spotters, because it seems to imply the idea that one worms himself into the confidence of an offender as a friend, in order to entrap him. It does not seem on the surface quite honorable, and that is where the word spotter has a bad meaning. But what is a spotter? Let us see: Is not every detective a spotter? He certainly is. Every detective is a spotter, and if you will just drop the word spotter and use "detective," there is no trouble. The word is generally applied by people who have been "spotted" to the detective whom they hate. And the world agrees to respect the spotter who is engaged in good service as a kind of Sherlock Holmes.

Another thing that objectors say is: "This would be all very well if it were not a terrible interference with personal liberty." I do not think I need to argue this point with an audience like this, or with intelligent people in general. If personal liberty means the liberty to corrupt the young, the liberty to pull down the foundation as well as the superstructure of society, then the less personal liberty we have the better; but it has never meant that, my friends, and it never will. When we interfere with the murderer and lock him up for life, or take his life from him, that is an interference with personal liberty, if you like, but we call it the salvation of society. When you vaccinate a human being you infringe his personal liberty, but it is an infringement which humanity demands and applauds; and so will all rational society commend and ap-



plaud such work as we have been hearing about this evening. Quarantine is an interference with personal liberty, but it is for the good of all. The point is that it is society, the state, which is at stake here. It is not the person alone, but the body civic, the body politic.

The conditions which Mr. Allen described call for individual sacrifice, individual readiness to be on the right side in important matters. It is a good idea to bring these things before us. It is a better idea to support and extend the work. If I had time I should like to emphasize what Mr. Allen has said. I know that one of the worst diseases that afflicts the human race is being carried all through the community in a way that it ought not to be to-day. It behooves every man and woman of us to inform himself or herself of the facts, and to exert all the influence in his power towards the checking of this enormous evil. I believe that we are here deficient in our teaching. I believe I myself should have taught more of these matters to the pupils under my care. The longer I live the more I am persuaded that in this matter also a certain amount of publicity is going to do good. Publicity is the cry of the day. It has even become a fashion, so that privacy is becoming rare and costly, and one is sometimes inclined to say, "Sweet are the uses of obscurity." But those uses are only for good ends. Let us be honest, let us live in the light, let us be frank,—fearlessly looking one another in the face if we have clean hands and pure hearts. And let us remember that one of the noblest of the beatitudes is that which says, "Blessed are the pure in heart."

*Address of Rev. John H. Denison.*

May I say just one word? I think few of us can have heard these statistics without being somewhat stirred.

When I was in India, some time ago, the plague was raging. The British authorities were doing their utmost to stop it by quarantine and by enforcing some observance of aseptic methods. The natives regarded this as an unwarrantable infringement of their rights. They wanted to be free to infect themselves with the plague if they chose, and they did not see why any foreigner should come in and interfere with the national custom. They always had been free to have the plague and to die from it when they chose. They did not propose to be bothered. It was Fate. The human race had always had it. What were these people trying to do who came around to trouble them? This opposition became so strenuous that the authorities had to stop their efforts, and the deaths leaped up and doubled and trebled in number during the time I was there. It seems to me it is a similar spirit that resents the work of the Watch and Ward Society. The world has always said that we cannot get rid of the infection of immorality; the social evil will always be in existence. Every man claims a right to infect himself with it if he wants to. It is Fate. It is human nature. He is compelled to pay some attention to it when it manifests itself in disease. But it is not the disease of the body against which we need to warn men and protect ourselves in this case. We are well quarantined to-day by the state against all germs of disease that hurt our bodies. But there are other germs, not material, but mental and moral. We call them words and ideas. They enter through the eye and the ear and feed upon the brain-cells and destroy the very tissue of the immortal soul. God be thanked that they do show themselves also in the body before it is too late to save the character from complete ruin. Thank God there is some outward evidence of the

trouble which is going on in mind and heart, — of the operation of these insidious germs that are eating into the pure and sturdy and vigorous manhood which has been the backbone of our nation. We need moral quarantine and we need men who have got the stuff in them to enforce it, in spite of public ridicule and the opposition of those who claim the right to be infected. I am glad to see that this society is doing its utmost to establish such a quarantine. Some clearly-voiced protest should be made also against the position of certain physicians of prominence who are advising young men everywhere that it is necessary to their health to indulge in immorality. That is the accepted opinion among certain men of the world, and while that opinion is upheld by physicians of repute, any effort to influence young men toward continence will be viewed as the ebullition of cranks. The strongest men of the community must gather together and make the truth felt. That is what I believe this society is doing, and it is more needed, perhaps, than any other one thing in this community to-day. We have in process a sufficiently strong effort against dishonesty in public business methods, but this evil working subterraneously and eating into the very heart of public life is almost impossible to handle. It is like some of the ancient unquarantined epidemics or plagues that ate their way through the life of a whole nation until from shore to shore it was permeated with disease and foul with decay. And so may God grant that in so far as we are able we may support and uphold the hands of men who are taking a somewhat lonely and misunderstood position in order to defend our country from its most insidious enemy by an adequate quarantine.



PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS  
OF THE  
**New England Watch and Ward Society**

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THIS Society shall be known as the New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen members.

2. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The President, Secretary and Treasurer shall be, ex-officio, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive all dues and subscriptions, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except by vote of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by two persons designated by said Board.

5. The Corresponding Secretary shall carry on the correspondence of the Society.

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings of the Society and of the Board of Directors, and perform such other duties as usually pertain to the office.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 3.30 P. M. on the first Wednesday of the month from October to June inclusive.

The Recording Secretary may call a special meeting of the Board at any time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be : —

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of the Agent.
3. Report of the Treasurer.
4. Reports of Committees.
5. Reading of Communications.
6. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a life member. Persons may be elected as honorary members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

9. These By-Laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.

*[These By-Laws were adopted July 7, 1884.]*

JOHN S. ADAMS, *Treas., in acct. with*  
**The New England Watch and Ward Society.**

1905	DR.	
Feb. 28.	To balance from last account . .	\$50.84
1906		
Mar. 2.	" Amts. received for the year from	
	Donations . . . . .	3,113 50
	" Witness fees . . . . .	56 20
	" Interest on Mortgage . . . .	200 00
	" Rent of Malvern St. house . .	300 00
	" Dividends—Union Pacific R. R.	
	pfd. . . . .	100 00
		<hr/> \$3,820 54

## CONTRA, CR.

By Amts. paid for year for Salaries	
and expenses, Agents . . . .	2,633 69
" Charges & Expenses, Special	
Agents . . . . .	349 60
" Printing, Stationery, and Postage,	217 41
" Office Rent . . . . .	200 00
" Telephone . . . . .	64 02
" Stenographer . . . . .	35 00
" Taxes and Repairs, Malvern St.	73 87
" Attorney's Fees . . . . .	228 80
" Balance on hand . . . . .	18 15
	<hr/> \$3,820 54

E. and O. E.,

JOHN S. ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

BOSTON, March 27, 1906.

We have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The New England Watch and Ward Society, of which the above is a correct summary, and find the same correct, with vouchers for all payments and showing a balance on hand of \$18.15.

A. S. LOVETT, }  
 DELCEVARE KING } *Auditors.*



## *Gifts and Subscriptions*

FROM MARCH 1, 1905, TO MARCH 2, 1906

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The annual payment of five dollars constitutes any person a Member of the Society.

The payment of fifty dollars in one year constitutes any one a Life Member.

If contributors notice any errors in names or amounts, kindly advise the Treasurer.

A Friend, "S." . . .	100.00	Brown, Durrell & Co.	25.00
A Friend, "K." . . .	40.00	Brown, S. N. . . .	20.00
A-Z . . . . .	10.00	Brown, Geo. H. . . .	2.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward .	3.00	Bullard, Mrs. W. S. .	10.00
Aiken, Mrs. Walter . .	5.00	Bumstead, Mrs. F. J. .	20.00
Alford, O. H. . . . .	5.00	Burditt & Williams . .	2.00
Allen, Miss M. J. . . .	10.00	Burgess, Miss M. C. .	2.00
Allen, Rev. F. B. . . .	10.00	Butler, E. K. . . . .	3.00
Ames, Mrs. J. B. . . .	5.00	Butler, Mrs. Chas S. .	2.00
Ames, Rev. C. J. . . .	5.00		
Anonymous, Q. . . . .	1.00	Cabot, Godfrey L. . .	10.00
Appleton, Mrs. William	25.00	Campbell, Rev. W. R.	1.00
Atkinson, Geo. . . . .	5.00	Capen, S. B. . . . .	5.00
		Carey, Miss Emma F.	5.00
Bailey, Herbert B. . . .	1.00	Carter, Rice & Co. . .	5.00
Barbour, E. D. . . . .	10.00	Carter, Franklin . . .	10.00
Bates, Jacob P. . . . .	5.00	Caryl, Miss H. E. . . .	1.00
Beebe, E. Pierson . . .	25.00	Case, Mrs. J. B. . . .	10.00
Beech, Mrs. Herbert . .	10.00	Cash, "E" . . . . .	5.00
Billings, Rev. Sherrod.	5.00	Cash, W. . . . .	5.00
Birtwell, Chas. W. . . .	5.00	Catlin, Rev. H. D. . .	1.00
Bishop, The Misses . .	15.00	Chase, Richard D. . .	5.00
Blacker, Miss Eliza F.	10.00	Chase, Theodore, Mrs.	10.00
Blake, Dr. Clarence J.	10.00	Cheever, Dr. D. W. . .	3.00
Blake, Mrs. Arthur W.	5.00	Clark, Mrs. F. S. . . .	10.00
Bowditch, Chas. P. . .	10.00	Clark, Eliot C. . . . .	5.00
Bremer, Mrs. J. L. . . .	25.00	Clark, A. B. . . . .	10.00
Brewer, E. M. . . . .	5.00	Clark, Edmund S. . . .	5.00
Brigham, William D. . .	2.00	Clement, Frank . . .	2.00
Brooks, S. . . . .	5.00	Coburn, Mrs. H. G. . .	25.00
Brooks, Mrs. Peter C.	25.00	Cochrane, Alex . . . .	5.00

Coit, Rev. J. H., D.D.	10.00	French, Miss Caroline	
Collamore, Miss Helen	10.00	L. W. . . . .	100.00
Collection First Baptist Church . . . .	21.00	Friends, (per Rev.	
Coolidge, T. J. . . .	5.00	Rufus B. Tobey) .	4.00
Coy, Dr. Lydia N. . .	5.00	Frothingham, Edward	10.00
Cowing, Mrs. & Miss .	20.00	Gardner, Miss S. E. .	1.00
Covell, H. S. . . .	5.00	Ginn, Edwin & Co. .	10.00
Crane, Hon. W. Murray	25.00	Goodrich, Alfred L. .	5.00
Crufts, Miss H. O. .	5.00	Gray, Miss Emily . .	3.00
Cummings, Mrs. C. K.	10.00	Grew, H. S. . . . .	25.00
Cunningham, Mrs. S. M.	5.00	Grew, Mrs. E. W. . .	10.00
Curtis, Louis . . . .	10.00	Hagar, Albert C. . .	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. G. S. . .	15.00	Haskell, Miss Mary .	1.00
Dalton, C. H. . . . .	5.00	Hartwell, H. W. . . .	10.00
Dana, Mrs. Julia . . .	3.00	Heintzemann, Carl H.	15.00
Dana, Miss Mary H. .	2.00	Hemenway, Mrs. C. P.	10.00
Davenport, G. H. . . .	2 00	Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus	50.00
Davis A. McF. . . . .	10.00	Hooker, Miss S. H. .	10.00
Day, Frank A. . . . .	15.00	Hopkins, Col. C. A. .	5.00
De Wolfe, Fiske & Co.	5.00	Houghton, The Misses	10.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket .	5.00	Hubbard, J. M. . . . .	5.00
Dexter, C. W. . . . .	5.00	Hudson, Mrs. John E.	5.00
Dole, Rev. C. F. . . .	2.50	Humphreys, J. H. . . .	2.00
Doliber, Mrs. Thos. .	5.00	Humphreys, R. C. . . .	2.00
Douglass, R. S. . . . .	5.00	Hutchins, C. P. . . .	10.00
Dove, Mrs. G. W. W.	5.00	Jaynes, C. P. . . . .	15.00
Dunn, Miss Sarah . . .	3.00	Jones, Jerome . . . .	10.00
Edwards, Miss Phoebe P.	10.00	Kidner, Rev. Reuben .	2.00
Eliot, Chas. W. . . .	5.00	Kimball, Mrs. David P.	10.00
Estabrook, A. F. . . .	10.00	King, Delcevere . . .	100.00
"F." . . . . .	200.00	King, D. W. . . . .	5.00
Fathers & Mothers' Club	5.00	Lawrence, Right Rev.	
Fegan, Mrs. Fannie H.	1.00	William, D.D. . . . .	25.00
Field, J. W. . . . .	20.00	Lawrence, A. A. . . .	5.00
First Parish Church,		Leverett, G. V. . . . .	25.00
Cambridge . . . . .	25.00	Lincoln, W. H. . . . .	5.00
Fish, Mrs. Fred P. . .	5.00	Loring, Mrs. W. C. . .	10.00
Fiske, Mrs. J. N. . . .	35.00	Lovett, A. S. . . . .	10.00
Fiske, Miss M. F. . . .	5.00	Lowell, Miss Georgina	20.00
Fitzgerald, Desmond .	5.00	Lowell, Mrs. Chas. . .	10.00
Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott . .	50.00	Lowell, Mrs. G. G. . .	10.00
Forbes, Mrs. W. H. . .	50.00	Lowell, Miss Lucy . .	2.00
French, Miss Cornelia		Lyman, A. T. . . . .	25.00
Ann . . . . .	50.00		

M. D. C. W. . . .	16.00	Riley, Chas. E. . . .	10.00
Manning, Miss A. A. .	5.00	Rogers, Miss A. P. .	50.00
Manning, Miss Annie F.	5.00	Russell, Mrs. R. S. .	10.00
Mason, M. B. . . .	10.00	Rutan, C. H. . . .	10.00
Mason, Miss Ida M. .	100.00		
Mason, Mrs. H. C. . .	5.00	"S." per Rev. F. B. Allen	10.00
May, Miss Eleanor G. .	5.00	Sampson, Miss L. S. .	1.00
Merriman, Mrs. D. . .	10.00	Saville, Mrs. W. . . .	5.00
Merritt, Mrs. Percival .	10.00	Saville, Rev. Henry M.	2.00
Miller, V. E. . . . .	5.00	Sears, Miss K. W. . .	25.00
Minot, Mrs. J. G. . . .	3.00	Sears, Mrs. Ruth W. .	25.00
Morrill, Miss A. W. . .	10.00	Sears, Francis B. . . .	10.00
Morville, R. W., Jr. .	10.00	Shaw, H. S. . . . .	5.00
Murdock, Miss Maria N.	10.00	Shaw, Rev. Geo. S. . .	3.00
		Shepard, Mrs. Otis . .	10.00
Nash, Mrs. S. F. K. . .	10.00	Shillaber, W. G. . . .	5.00
Neal, Miss Caroline F. .	2.00	Shuman, A. . . . .	5.00
Newell, Mrs. M. A. M. .	5.00	Simpkins, Miss M. W. .	5.00
Norton, Prof C. E. . .	5.00	Smith Patterson Co. . .	5.00
		Spaulding, W. S. . . .	10.00
Olmstead, Mrs. J C. . .	2.00	Sprague, Mrs. Isaac . .	50.00
Osgood, Miss Emily L. .	10.00	Sprague, Dr. F. P. . .	10.00
		Stanwood, Mrs. Edward	2.00
Page, Dr. C. G. . . . .	5.00	Stetson, James H. . . .	5.00
Palfrey, J. C. . . . .	5.00	Stone, Mrs. Fred . . .	10.00
Paine, the Robert Treat		Storer, Mrs. John H. . .	25.00
Association . . . . .	50.00	Strong, E. A. . . . .	5.00
Paine, Rev. Geo. L. . .	5.00	Sturgis, Mrs. Robt. Shaw	5.00
Palmer, B. S. . . . .	5.00	Swasey, Miss H. M. . .	4.00
Parker, W. C. . . . .	10.00		
Peabody, Rev. Endicott	10.00	Talbot & Co. . . . .	5.00
Peabody, Francis H. . .	25.00	Talbot, Mrs. Thos. . . .	10.00
Phillips, Mrs. John C. .	25.00	Taylor, William B. . . .	5.00
Pickman, Mrs. D. L. . .	25.00	Thacher, Mrs. H. C. . .	5.00
Pickering, Mrs. H. . .	100.00	Thayer, B. T. . . . .	2.00
Pierce, Miss K. C. . . .	5.00	Thorndike, Sturgis H. .	5.00
Pope, Mrs. Abby L. . .	10.00	Thorp, J. G. . . . .	10.00
Porter, H. G. . . . .	5.00	Tileston, J. C. . . . .	5.00
Pratt, Waldo E. . . . .	25.00	Tobey, Rev. Rufus B. .	25.00
Pratt, Laban . . . . .	5.00	Tobey, Mrs. Rufus B. .	5.00
Pratt, Mrs. E. E. . . .	5.00	Tolman, J. P. . . . .	2.00
Proctor, H. H. . . . .	10.00		
		Von Blomberg, Miss E. .	3.00
Quincy, Mrs. M. C. S. .	5.00		
		Walker, Grant . . . .	25.00
Raymond, Mrs. H. E. . .	2.00	Walnut Ave. Congre-	
Reynolds, Dr. John P. .	10.00	gational Church . . . .	10.00
Richardson, Mrs. E. C. .	10.00	Ward, Miss A. S. . . .	20.00
Richardson, Malbon G. .	5.00	Watt, Lieut. Com. R. M.	5.00



Weld, Rev. Geo. F. .	5.00	Williams, John D. .	10.00
Wentworth, Mrs. C. F.	5.00	Wolcott, Mrs. Roger .	10.00
Wheelwright, Mrs.		Woods, J. W. . . .	5.00
Edward . . . . .	5.00	Wright, J. G. . . .	5.00
White, Mrs. J. Gardner	5.00	Wright, G. G. . . .	5.00
Whiting, Mrs. S. B. .	5.00	Wrightington, Mrs. C. W.	2.00
Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.	5.00		
Wigglesworth, Geo. .	50.00		
Wilcox, D. W. . . .	5.00	Y. P. S. C. E. (Walnut	
Williams, F. H. . .	10.00	Avenue, Roxbury) .	5.00









*Twenty-Ninth*

\* 7576.35

# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

## The New England Watch and Ward Society



1906-1907

We ask any person aware of evils that  
require correction to notify the Secretary,  
MR. J. FRANK CHASE, 304 Equitable  
Building, Boston, who will regard all in-  
formation as strictly confidential, when  
so desired. :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: :: ::



TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
The New England  
Watch and Ward Society

*(Incorporated in 1884 in Boston)*

FOR THE YEAR 1906-1907

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BOSTON :  
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 304 EQUITABLE BUILDING  
1907.

New England Watch and Ward Society.  
May 17. 1907

## Bequest

THE object of this Society is to remove the temptations to vice and crime, and to reduce the necessity for asylums and prisons. It does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

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## Form of a Bequest

I BEQUEATH to the Society located in Boston, Mass., and known as THE NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY, formerly called the New England Society for the Suppression of Vice, the sum of.....

# Officers for 1907-8



## *President*

HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D.

## *Vice-Presidents*

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, M.D.	REV. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D.
REV. GEO. A. GORDON, D.D.	ROBERT TREAT PAINE, ESQ.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D.	REV. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D.D.
JEROME JONES, ESQ.	JOSEPH G. THORP, ESQ.
PRES. FREDERICK W. HAMILTON, LL.D.	
PRES. WM. E. HUNTINGTON, LL.D.	

## *Treasurer*

JOHN S. ADAMS, 36 Temple Place

## *Directors*

*Chairman*, REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN, 1 Joy Street

*Vice-Chairman*, DELCEVARE KING

JOHN S. ADAMS	REV. EDWARD CUMMINGS
PROF. J. M. BARKER	HOMER B. SPRAGUE
MEYER BLOOMFIELD	A. S. LOVETT
SAMUEL B. CAPEN	JOHN S. STORER
HENRY CHASE	REV. RUFUS B. TOBEY
WILLIAM I. COLE	JAMES F. WISE
JOHN S. LOCKWOOD	PROF. S. H. WOODBRIDGE
REV. WILLIAM HARMAN VAN ALLEN, S.T.D.	

## *Auditors*

DELCEVARE KING

A. S. LOVETT

*Counsel*, B. B. JOHNSON

*Secretary*, J. FRANK CHASE, 304 Equitable Building

*Agent*, EVAN E. DAVIES



# Past Officers



## *Presidents*

COL. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, 1878-84.  
CHAS. J. BISHOP, 1884-95.  
REV. WM. J. TUCKER, D.D., 1895-99.  
RT. REV. WM. N. MCVICKAR, D.D., 1899-1902.  
RT. REV. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D., 1902-04.

## *Vice-Presidents*

RT. REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D., 1878-92.  
REV. A. J. GORDON, D. D., 1870-95.  
REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D., 1878-.  
HON. EDWARD S. TOBEY, 1878-86.  
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REV. E. G. ROBINSON, D.D., 1878-89.  
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REV. E. B. ANDREWS, LL.D., 1890-91.  
REV. E. W. DONALD, 1893-1904.  
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J. G. THORP, 1894-.  
GEO. H. QUINCY, 1894-95.  
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 1894-.  
HERBERT S. CARRUTH, 1894-95.  
CLARENCE J. BLAKE, M.D., 1896-.  
PROF. GEO. H. PALMER, 1898-1905.  
REV. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D., 1906-.

# *Twenty-Ninth Annual Report*

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304 EQUITABLE BUILDING,

March 6, 1907.

*To the Members and Friends of The New England  
Watch and Ward Society.*

FOR the first time in twenty-five years our annual report is prepared by a new hand.

Mr. Henry Chase, who, as Agent, has been our chief executive officer for a quarter of a century, concluded his service to the New England Watch and Ward Society on the first of January, 1907, at the ripe age of eighty-three years. Although his bodily health has of late years been delicate, he has been a wise and helpful adviser to the very end of his term. He still remains on the Board as one of the Directors.

Retirement of Mr.  
Henry Chase

In our perplexing and serious problems his good judgment and the union of caution with pertinacity has made his work especially effective. By his fidelity to duty and his high standard of integrity, his record is one of conspicuous honor.

His successor, Mr. J. Frank Chase, who, as chief executive officer, will bear the title of Secretary, brings to his new post a record of recognized usefulness. His vigor, alertness and entire devotion to this new field of service both of God and of man, are such as should commend him unanimously to the confidence of the community.

His successor ap-  
pointed

FREDERICK B. ALLEN.

THE problems with which the New England Watch and Ward Society deals are not problems that admit of solution once for all. They are interminable problems. They confront life at its threshold as grounded in the appetites of human nature.

Of course the only final solution is in a regenerated and redeemed humanity, but the immediate practical duty is to wage a constant and stubborn warfare against "the powers that prey,"—the persons who would take advantage of the weaknesses of human nature, the innocence and ignorance of youth, the inexperience of the unwary, the compulsions of the helpless and the needy.

"The powers that prey"

From the practical side our hope is to legally prevent conditions that make for vice ; to remove corrupting agencies ; to amass sound precedents and sane traditions in dealing with evil ; to crystallize wholesome moral sentiments into law ; to secure an effective means for applying such laws.

What more effective way could one serve his State than to aid in this work? Many have contributed generously to our work during their lifetime. We invite their kind remembrance when they are disposing finally of their property. A legacy left to this Society, which is duly incorporated, will enable one to continue, through generations to come, the good work for which he has liberally contributed during life. The endowment of this Society to a very modest extent would assure to future generations the continuation of the benefits which have been accomplished in its thirty years of existence.

A plea for endowment

But of course our immediate need is for ample financial support, now. There are new lines of work in suppressing vice that mean greater expense. We have moved to new quarters better adapted to our enlarged work. We ear-

Present needs

nestly hope that our old subscribers will both help us interest others and also will increase their donations, so that our forward movement may succeed.

Below is the record of the past year in the problems with which we deal.

### *Obscene and Immoral Books, Pictures and Pamphlets.*

As is probably well known to every member and friend of this Society, the principal work in which it is engaged, and indeed the real object for which it was organized in 1878, was the suppression of obscene and immoral books and pictures, and it has always considered this to be its most important work. Although during the past year there have not been so many convictions as in some previous years, this condition of affairs is brought about by the constant watchfulness on the part of the Society, and the fear on the part of those who are inclined to sell obscene books and pictures, that they will be prosecuted if they engage in this business. There have not been any convictions this year for selling obscene books, the book stores being generally free from this class of literature, or at any rate from those of a character for which we could successfully carry a prosecution to the Courts. This is a reason for congratulation both on the part of the friends of the Society who support it and the officers who have accomplished it, inasmuch as it shows that we have succeeded in what we set out to do. But let it not be supposed that the work of the Society is at an end. It is only by constant watching to prevent this and by the fear of our prosecution that these bad conditions do not return. Our principal trouble has been the picture postal-cards which are constantly giving us a great deal of anxiety, as they

The success of our efforts

Postal-card nuisance



are generally of such a nature that, although offensive, we cannot convict for them. We often have complaints about picture postal-cards which are for sale and exposed in store windows, which are undoubtedly suggestive of indecency, and should not be sold, but we are powerless to do anything with them, as we can go no further than the Courts will sustain.

An example of our activity

One case will illustrate this department of our activity. We received a complaint from a prominent lady who was also the president of a well known organization, that circulars were being placed under the doors in the Back Bay district, advertising a pamphlet professing to give information as to how a certain criminal act destructive of family life could be committed. The agent interviewed the author and publisher, and after getting the necessary evidence, secured a search warrant and seized 1000 of the pamphlets and 725 of the circulars. The man was arrested, tried and convicted, and in default of paying his fine, was sent to the House of Correction. Eleven convictions have been secured for this class of offence, and a large amount of seizures made which will be noted in the summary.

### *Theatres and Museums.*

“Problem Plays”  
scarcer

We have always considered it to be an important part of our work to insist on keeping the places of amusement in Boston free from objectionable entertainments. During the past year we have had little cause for complaint. The first-class theatres have not had so many of the so-called “problem plays” and the vaudeville theatres and museums have, we believe, tried to run clean shows. The most serious charge which can be made against the Theatre as a whole is made by one of its warmest friends.

It is the charge of "indelnicacy." Subjects that would be forbidden and avoided in the intimacies of the home are too often openly discussed and paraded as the *pièce de résistance* of the modern play. This we decry but have no legal means to correct. Whenever we have made complaint, the manager of the theatre has readily complied with our request and cut out anything offensive. The power of granting theatre licenses is now in the hands of the mayor of this city, and he can immediately revoke any license. This was done in the case of a dime museum which permitted actions of an improper character.

The indelicacy of  
the theatres

### *Beaches and Parks.*

As usual, we have investigated the character of the beaches, parks and summer resorts in this State. We have carefully examined the various schemes presented at them for the amusement of the public and are pleased to state that we have found them free from anything indictable. The standard perhaps is not what might be desired, but it is very different from what it was some years ago.

Improvement

### *Agricultural Fairs.*

As in the past years, we have visited the agricultural fairs and are pleased to report that as a whole they have been clean. This was no doubt due in a great measure to the activity of Chief Shaw, of the State Police, who, at the beginning of the fair season, detailed at least one officer to be present at every fair. At Barnstable Fair we caused a gaming device to be stopped. At South Weymouth we arrested a man for running a gaming device, and he was convicted and fined. We also visited the

Chief Shaw com-  
mended

No grave violations Fairs at South Framingham, Peabody, Clinton, Brockton, Taunton, Worcester, and at some of these there were minor forms of gambling stopped at our request, but no grave violation of law. The Fairs of to-day are different from what they were ten years ago, when we first began to visit them and secured a large number of convictions for open gambling and obscene exhibitions. We trust that the State Police will again have officers detailed at all the Fairs the coming season. This alone will prevent any violation of law, as the local authorities, both police and those in charge of the Fairs, are not inclined to interfere.

### *Gambling.*

Slot Machines One of the principal forms of gambling, and one giving us the most trouble at the present time, is the gambling slot machine. We are constantly receiving complaints from citizens and officials all over the State, about these machines, and where we deem it advisable to prosecute we do so. The cost of prosecuting these cases is considerable. For example, the first thing we have to do is to send out an agent to see if the information is correct. He must play on the machine to get evidence to prove it is illegally used for gaming. The next step for the agent is to go to the Court of jurisdiction for the place; then to obtain an officer to serve the search warrant after the arrest is made; then to swear out a complaint for keeping a gaming slot machine. The defendant is then arraigned in Court and perhaps may plead "not guilty." The case may be continued for a week, and we have to employ counsel to conduct the case, and again attend Court with our witness. Very often this entails on us an expense of \$50, and perhaps as a result the defendant will be fined only five or ten dollars.

We have tried for two years to get a bill through the Legislature to declare these machines illegal and to fix a minimum penalty on conviction. Last year it was referred to this session of the Legislature. It was called up again before the Committee this year, and a hearing was held on the 12th of February, but the report on it was only a "leave to withdraw."

No relief

The reason we are waging war upon these slot machines in every form is because they teach people to gamble. The penny-in-the-slot gum machine that gives a child always a cent's worth of gum and sometimes twenty-five cents worth of goods of any kind in the store, is a gambling device by Court decision, yet it seems so small a matter that those not appreciating the magnitude of a bent in childhood do not feel it is worth while to act. But a penny gambler in childhood starts toward a dollar gambler in manhood. Anything that affects childhood is from that fact worthy of attention.

Reason for action

As to other forms of gambling, although there are unquestionably some policy and lottery tickets being sold, it is done very secretly. We see no reason to change our opinion of last year, that there is not a single open gaming house in the City of Boston except the Bucket Shops. (See "Legislation.") This condition of affairs is due to the vigilance of the police who we think do not to-day permit any open game to go on, for as soon as they can get the necessary evidence, they raid the place. January last, the Agent received information that in a certain part of the City there was a "crap and prop" game in progress. It had only been doing business for three days. He complained to the Captain of the Division and in two days more it was raided and 38 men were arrested and convicted, including the proprietor. As long as Superin-

No common gaming house in Boston now



Supt. Pierce com-  
mended

tendent Pierce remains at the executive head of the Boston Police Department, there is little fear of any open gambling epidemic. A complaint to him will at any time remedy the evil, if it is possible to do so, and we wish to thank him, Chief Inspector Watts, and the Captains of the different stations for the cheerful help they have given us when we made any complaint or wanted assistance.

*Pool Selling and Registering Bets at the Trotting Parks.*

A petition

In the history of this State the race tracks have never been so free from gambling as in the past year. At a meeting of the Directors of this Society, May, 1906, it was voted that the following petition be presented to his Excellency the Governor, requesting him to instruct the State Police to enforce the laws against gambling at the race tracks during the ensuing season : —

BOSTON, MASS., May 7, 1906.

To his Excellency, CURTIS GUILD, Jr.,  
Governor of Massachusetts.

We, the undersigned, officers of the New England Watch and Ward Society, respectfully request your Excellency to instruct the Chief of the District Police, to prevent any violations of the laws against pool selling, registering bets and gambling as to race tracks during the coming season, commencing at the Country Club, Brookline, the Trotting Parks at Readville, Saugus, Worcester, and Agricultural Fairs in the State. Experience has proved in the past that it is useless to appeal to any local authorities to enforce the laws. It has only been accomplished where the

Chief Executive has especially instructed the Chief of the District Police to see that the laws were enforced.

SAMUEL B. CAPEN,	<i>President.</i>
CLARENCE JOHN BLAKE	} <i>Vice-Presidents.</i>
ALEXANDER MANN	
ROBERT TREAT PAINE	
JOHN S. ADAMS	} <i>Directors.</i>
JOHN S. LOCKWOOD	
A. S. LOVETT	
FREDERICK B. ALLEN	
RUFUS B. TOBEY	
MARCUS MORTON	
DELCEVARE KING	
JEFFREY R. BRACKETT	
WILLIAM H. VAN ALLEN	

On the 29th of May a hearing was held before the Governor, to protest against gambling at the race-tracks. Its effect  
A large number of prominent citizens were there in support of the hearing. The Governor, in the presence of the petitioners, instructed the Chief of the State Police that "if the local authorities were unable or disinclined to enforce the law, he expected the State Police would see to it that the law was strictly enforced." As a result of this Its result  
hearing, the law was enforced. No open betting was permitted at the Country Club Races, Brookline, and upon an attempt being made to evade the law at the Readville races in August, arrests were promptly made by the State Police and prosecutions and convictions followed. On an appeal the case was carried to the Supreme Court, which decided for the government, forever settling the fact that under the law as it now stands, no race-track gambling

can be legally carried on. No races were held at Saugus, Worcester, Westfield or Holyoke.

Betting and Racing

This seems to show that no track can exist without betting. Such acts are a violation of the law, and serious ones, involving heavy penalties. We again repeat what we have said in previous reports, that this form of gambling can only be stopped where the law is enforced by the State or local authorities. There must be public sentiment to sustain them; a few prosecutions and the payment of nominal fines is futile. If the State Police do their duty the present year, there will again be no violation of the laws against pool selling and registering bets at the race-tracks.

### *Legislation.*

The chief efforts of the Society since January 1st have been directed toward securing legislation to abolish Bucket Shops in Massachusetts.

Our past activity

The Society has for many years been engaged in a crusade against all forms of gambling nuisances. When it entered this field some twenty-four years ago, the popular forms of gambling were the "faro bank" and the "roulette wheels." These have been abolished. Then it fought against lottery schemes, including the Louisiana Lottery. These have been suppressed. Next we opposed the pool-rooms, and effectively closed them. Policy was the next form to be attacked. This has been conquered and driven into insignificance as a gambling nuisance. All this was done through legislation and co-operation with the police.

Bucket-Shop gambling

To-day the open and prevalent form of gambling is that carried on in the so-called Bucket Shops. There are over fifty of these in Boston. In fact since the Western States declared war on Bucket Shops and cleaned them out, and

New York passed laws to close them up, Boston has become probably the most infested city in the United States with gamblers of this sort. Men with criminal records for gambling, in this and similar swindling transactions, have resorted to this city and plied their nefarious trade without fear, because there is no law that can touch them.

Desperate character of —

With knowledge of this evil condition of things, His Excellency, Governor Guild, made the following recommendation in his Inaugural Message, January 3rd, 1907:—

The Governor's Inaugural

“ I commend to your attention the abolition of the so-called Bucket Shop, or, in other words, of the misuse of market quotations as a basis for public gambling. Any statute on this subject needs to be framed with conservatism and care. Means can, however, and should at once be found, as means have been found in other States, to discriminate between legitimate and honorable trading in securities and a form of mere gambling whose existence is a fruitful source of embezzlement and larceny.”

On Dec. 5th, 1906, the Directors of the Society voted to wage an earnest campaign to secure legislation against these places and engaged as special counsel Congressman Andrew J. Peters. The Society had framed and presented to the legislature a Bill (Sen. 122) which if passed will secure the desired end and rid the State of this nuisance.

Special counsel engaged

The work of moulding and directing public opinion on this subject called for considerable publication and the arranging of public meetings with attractive speakers. Such representative bodies co-operated with us in this as the Boston City Club, The Twentieth Century Club of Boston, the Twentieth Century Club of Worcester, Wells Memorial Institute, the Central Labor Union and others. The speakers to whom the success of these meetings is due were Mr. John H. Fahey, Hon. Edward L. Logan,

Publicity work



Congressman Andrew J. Peters, Mr. George W. Anderson, Hon. S. Hollister Jackson of Vermont and Hon. James H. Vahey.

Present status

Co-ordinating all forces against this evil by numerous conferences, it was finally agreed to unite in pressing the Logan Bill, Sen. No. 15, as the Bill most likely to be passed and secure the desired legislation. The Bill is at present before the joint judiciary committee and ought to be favorably reported.\*

Efforts in other states

While Massachusetts has been confronting this problem other New England States have also been working on it. Vermont, under the strenuous leadership of Hon. S. Hollister Jackson of Barre, and New Hampshire under the fearless efforts of Hon. John E. Benton, and Maine led by Senator L. B. Deasy, seem likely to drive out this form of gambling. Indeed the first and last States have already done so. In New Hampshire the bill has already passed one House and seems sure of enactment. The Society has assisted in this good work as far as possible, not unmindful of the fact that all New England is its field.

A debt of gratitude

We wish to acknowledge our deep sense of gratitude to Mr. John H. Fahey of the "*Boston Traveller*" for his able help in this campaign, freely given at all times. To him more than any other belongs the credit of having awakened the public to the enormity of this evil.

Legislation against Slot Machines is reported under the head of Gambling.

Slot machine picture parlors

Discovering that Mayor Fitzgerald had introduced a bill to put all slot machine parlors in the class of licensed places of amusement and thus secure a large revenue from these rapidly multiplying forms of diversion, the Society

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\* The bill has been reported favorably to the House (H. 1295) and passed by the overwhelming vote of 184 to 16.

lent its support to the bill; for it would place them under surveillance by recognized authority. Again, if they are compelled to secure a license they will come under the law that excludes children under thirteen years of age from them after sunset. While this is not all that could be desired, it would be a distinct advantage to the cause of good morals. At present it is not a rare thing to see a dozen children, sometimes too small to look into the machines, circulating around with small stools eager to deposit a penny to view pictures that go as near to the line of indecency as they can without prosecution. These places cater to the lowest tastes of the community. Recently, a famous murder trial being in progress, pictures of the most indecent situations were made and exhibited, care being taken to exclude those pictures which might have been indictable. Clearly these places pander to prurient curiosity. Again, being warmed and lighted and furnished with music, they attract a loafing class of people that are not especially elevating to young children. It is desirable that any law that may exclude children during the evenings should be passed.

Injury to children

We have earnestly opposed the efforts of some of our theatres to modify and render ineffective this very law which excludes children from theatres after sunset. A sub-committee was appointed by the committee on Legal Affairs to meet all persons interested and frame a bill that should harmonize clashing interests and preserve the good.

The sunset theatre law

### *Investigations.*

A large number of investigations have, as usual, been made by the Agent. Frequent complaints come to us of things which we are unable to correct. Where any remedy

Frequent appeals is possible, we attempt it. We are constantly acting upon requests, personally and by mail, to investigate the character of various firms offering employment to women. Most of these prove to be frauds.

### *Summary.*

The Agents have, in the business of the Society, visited thirty cities and towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and convictions have been obtained for:—

Keeping for use gaming slot machines . . . . .	10
Having in possession for sale obscene pictures . .	5
Having in possession for sale obscene figure . . .	1
Selling obscene pictures . . . . .	3
Selling an obscene pamphlet . . . . .	1
Setting up and promoting a lottery . . . . .	1
Total convictions,	<u>21</u>

One man was arrested for giving an immoral show and exhibiting obscene pictures, and discharged on a technicality.

Amount of fines imposed by Courts . . . . .	\$1,305
Number of gaming machines seized . . . . .	14
Obscene pictures and postal cards seized . .	4,635
Obscene pamphlets seized . . . . .	1,000
Obscene advertising pamphlets seized . . . .	725
Obscene clay figures seized . . . . .	3

J. FRANK CHASE, *Secretary.*  
EVAN E. DAVIES, *Agent.*

*Annual Meeting*  
OF THE  
**New England Watch and Ward Society**  
*at the Old South Church,*  
*Boston, Sunday Evening, April 7th, 1907*

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THE Annual public meeting of the New England Watch and Ward Society was held at the Old South Church, Boston, on Sunday evening, April 7th, in the presence of an unusually large assemblage. Addresses were made by Hon. S. B. Capen, Rev. Frederic B. Allen, Dr. Jeffrey R. Brackett of the School for Social Workers, and Rev. George Hodges, D.D., dean of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge.

The speaking was preceded by brief religious service conducted by Rev. Allen E. Cross, the assistant pastor. Dr. Gordon, the pastor, was present on the platform, but was unable to speak, owing to a heavy cold.

*Address of Dr. Capen.*

As President of the Watch and Ward Society, the first word that I wish to speak to-night is a word of appreciation on our part, of the kindness, the courtesy of Dr. Gordon and the Committee of the Old South, in permitting us to hold our annual meeting here.

I have been thinking this evening as I came here, if we appreciated in Boston the obligation we are under to the Old South Church because of its readiness to permit from this platform the presentation of various causes which are



trying in so many ways to make a better world and bring it back again to God. I believe I have spoken from this platform more times and for more different organizations than from any other spot in Boston. Dr. Gordon [turning to the pastor], we are grateful to you and to your official board for permitting us to come here to-night.

It has been my privilege for several years to speak words of commendation for this Society, and I do not believe that our citizens as a whole realize the greatness of the work that it is doing and how much would be gone out of the forces that make for righteousness if this Society did not live.

A year ago we laid our emphasis on the "social evil" and showed the wickedness of the "double standard," and that we did not treat sinning men as we treat sinning women. There is just one suggestion I wish to make in appreciation of the executive officers of this Society, — and I can say the word, for I am not one of them — the wonderful intuition they have, the ceaseless vigilance they show in finding out from time to time where the greatest evil is and then training their batteries in that particular direction. Sometimes they have had to do with certain phases of the saloon problem; sometimes it has been public gambling; sometimes it is the policy shop — one thing after another, but they always find where the point of greatest evil for the time being is and then put their energies at work to cure that evil, if they can. And where are they putting in the work and thought to-night? The evils of the "bucket-shop." His Excellency, the Governor, was most wise, we all feel, in his inaugural address, when he spoke of the "misuse of market quotations as a basis for public gambling"; and our Legislature, in harmony with the Governor's suggestion, has prepared a bill which is to

be acted upon at an early date, looking to the suppression of the bucket-shop.

Now, Massachusetts is behind other states in this respect. We usually pride ourselves in being at the front in all legislation of this sort, but unhappily, unfortunately, we have fallen behind in this, and other states are ahead of us. So now it is our duty to do this, and see to it, so far as our influence goes, that the present legislature does not adjourn until it puts on the statute-book legislation which shall suppress this awful evil—an evil which is taking the money out of clerks, young men and young women, which is undermining character, which is pandering to that spirit which is so evil in our nation, — of trying to get something for nothing. It ought to be said to the credit of our press, that so many of our papers have heartily endorsed this effort for the purification of our city, and not our city only, but all the cities of our Commonwealth, in this respect. Bishop Lawrence a few weeks ago in Trinity Church, spoke of the evils of a great city and the remedy. Here is the point we want to make to-night. This is the evil that needs to be kept before you, not that we are forgetting other evils, not that we are overlooking the necessity for work in other directions, not that we are forgetting that eternal vigilance is necessary to keep down other perils which have been largely suppressed, but at least let us make this issue now and say to-day that every power we have—all the influence we can wield—shall be used that the “bucket-shop” shall no longer live in this city to be a curse to so many of our people.

And now I take great pleasure in introducing to you as the first speaker one who has been for so many years the Secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, and whom we all recognize as being one of the foremost men in this city

in trying to make purity and civic righteousness prevail, putting his life and his time and his thought into the work without reserve,— Rev. Frederic B. Allen.

*Address of Rev. Frederic B. Allen.*

My dear friends : This is the 29th anniversary of the New England Watch and Ward Society. Its object, as stated in its by-laws, is "the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies."

For twenty-five years it has had as its executive officer, Mr. Henry Chase, who, until the first of last January, has been its Agent, and who at the ripe age of eighty-three years has just resigned. His long service of a quarter of a century of devoted and wise and splendid work deserves the gratitude of our citizens. He is now succeeded by Mr. J. Frank Chase — as our leading executive officer, who takes the title of Secretary. His record of usefulness thus far, his youthful vigor and his moral earnestness make us sure that we have the right man to lead in the work which is to be done.

I have been for twenty-nine years the Secretary of the Society. I now become the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Mr. Chase becomes the Secretary and Mr. Davies, who for twelve or thirteen years has been assistant agent and has done admirable service and is doing it still, now becomes the Agent of the Society.

In the very brief time I have before me I shall not present any full statement of the work of the Society. The annual report is too long to be presented at a meeting like this. We shall have it printed and will send a copy to any address given to us.

I want to make a short statement of the special reasons for a society like ours at the present time, and also to give



a summary of the work which has been done in the past year.

We are discovering year by year with surprise and alarm how vast an amount of money is being devoted deliberately to fostering the passions, the temptations and the weaknesses of men, for profit. At the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, held at Philadelphia last May, the President, Dr. Edward T. Devine of New York, said in his opening address that the supreme test of the success of all the charitable workers of this country was their ability to fight the power of organized capital, which is now being used to exploit the poor, the weak and the foolish. I would like to read one paragraph of that address as showing just what this evil is. He says:

"I ask your attention to the common element in alcoholism as encouraged by the liquor trust; the cigarette evil as fostered by the tobacco trust; broken health and exhausted resources directly due to the poisonous and fraudulent proprietary medicines; . . . the abduction of innocent country girls at hotels and railway stations as a systematic industry, not merely to gratify the evil passions of individuals but also that the owners of houses in which prostitution is carried on may receive larger rents, and the renter substantial profits; the payment of less than a living wage to girls in stores and factories, with sickening indifference to the methods by which the remainder is secured; the organized gambling schemes at race-track and in pool-room . . . ; the erection and management of dwellings which are dark, insanitary and indecent, because they are among the guilt-edged investments; yellow journalism avowedly pandering . . . to a morbid desire for salacious literature and suggestive advertisements . . . for pecuniary profit."

Were we merely opposing the natural appetites and passions of men, we might trust to the mighty leavening influences of the church, the school, and the family, and



thus overcome evil with good. But when the forces of evil are organized it becomes another matter.

Our own Society is fighting the publishers of immoral books and pictures and postal cards, the great American Mutoscope & Biograph Co., which by its immodest moving pictures, is injuring thousands of children of our country; the various gambling devices by which one appeals to human weakness;—the gambling slot machines, the pool-rooms, the race-track gambling, and above all, the bucket-shop. Very few of you, perhaps, realize what the last means. There are in Boston 51 bucket-shops where, under the cover of stock-gambling and speculating, there is really carried on the most unblushing and pitiless robbery of their victims. We have reason for gratitude that by the action of our Governor—in part at least, at the instigation of this Society—race-track gambling was almost entirely prevented last year in our Commonwealth.

I wish to read a brief summary of our work for the past year. Our agents in various activities against immorality and gambling have visited 30 cities and towns in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. We have secured the following convictions before the courts during the past year. (See Summary of Secretary's Report.)

And these 21 convictions are but a very small part of our work. They are somewhat fewer than the number of convictions last year, not because we are not as active as ever, but because we are doing a better preventive work. Even this takes no account of a number of cases wherein we could not secure a warrant of conviction, but the offender solemnly promised that he would never run the risk of arrest or commit the offense again.

Of the gambling slot machines we have seized and destroyed 181, and as every machine costs from \$10 to \$500,

it will be seen that beyond the punishment by fines there is an immense cost to offenders by our prosecution.

Now, my friends, we feel that this is a work which should commend itself to those who care for the youth of our country. There is where the great appeal to us is. We must protect our boys and our girls and young men from the organized devices of men, without conscience and without mercy, who are everywhere bent on ruining the unwary, the helpless and the ignorant for profit. I think we may believe that God has blessed our work. We are sure, after these twenty-nine years of labor, that in Boston it is safer for our children, it is safer for unprotected women, than it would otherwise have been, because of the work of this Society, and through the active and helpful coöperation of our police and our courts who aid us with earnestness and with the utmost helpfulness.

In addition to the general work which we have done for so many years in this fight against immorality and against gambling, I desire to say that we have under consideration a new department, of instruction for the young by addresses and by pamphlets. I say that we have it under consideration. In no matter is it more important that no blunder should be made. A wrong step, or an unwise course, may do more harm than good.

Some of you have read, in one of the last numbers of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, an article by Mrs. Margaret Deland entitled "I did not know." The instance there given is but one of thousands of cases of moral disaster to the young, where, after the ruin had been wrought, they said, "We did not know; why didn't some one teach us?" There must be in some way impressed on those able to instruct the young, the necessity and some method of warning the thousands of boys and girls and young men

and young women, of the problems which, unless there is wise moral guidance, bear awful fruit of disaster.

We are contemplating doing some such work in the future, but cannot as yet say in what way, but we ask for your sympathy and your moral support. We ask your help while, like little David with his sling against Goliath, we battle against these organized forces of evil with their millions of dollars invested in various forms of temptation. We trust that under God's blessing we shall be able to stand as a wall between the childhood and womanhood of our land and those who are their enemies.

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Mr. Capen next presented Dr. Brackett, in these words: "I shall be glad to introduce as the second speaker, Jeffrey Brackett, Ph.D., at the head of the School for Social Workers of this city. The splendid work he has done some of you know about, and I need not tell you that we welcome him to-night for the first time to our platform, for we do not have that pleasure very often."

*Address of Dr. Brackett.*

A few words only, my friends, but I hope they will be earnest words, for very earnestly do I feel about the subject before us this evening.

We sometimes hear that our political communities should be regarded strictly as business corporations and so managed. I like to regard our political communities as great coöperative associations, like those important coöperative associations that have done so much in the lands abroad,—not much as yet with us,—into which many men put financial interest, put personal interest and supervision, and from which they draw returns in money and, much

more important, in their own advancement — returns educational to themselves and to the whole community.

What is the situation to-day in all of our communities, more so in some than in others? Are we beginning to live up to this great idea of our communities being each a coöperative association belonging to all of us, to which we all give and from which we all draw benefits for ourselves and for the common good? Actually we find in every community a few earnest men and women who are mindful of these things. We find a great many more men who are thinking of their own financial interests only, who are thinking selfishly. Mr. Allen has pointed out to you in that passage from Dr. Devine of men making their own gain largely by the downfall of their fellows. Now, between these two classes, if we may use that word — few on the one hand, and a good many on the other, is the large body of citizens in which, I fear, most of us will be found.

And what is the matter with that large body of citizens? Why are they not numbered more among the little band in each community of which I spoke first? This larger body of citizens is made up mostly, I believe, of good men and good women. They want to do their part. They want to fight hard against the organized forces of evil, but most of them are very busy, and others of them think they are. Let us remember that that second body of whom I speak, of whom Dr. Devine told us, have back of them the same pressure for financial advancement that most of the others have, only they go further and seek it through the fall of others. They sin by commission, whereas, most men who are overburdened and overbusy with their own business, work and social pleasures are sinners because of omission, because they are not working against the forces of evil, organized and active. Now, what is the result of this ne-



glect of this large body of persons who are so busy — you and I, perhaps — that we are doing little actively in this fight? How many of us, I wonder, know even by name, if not in person, our legislators on Beacon Hill, who represent us? How many of us, I wonder, follow the public hearings on legislation day by day at the State House? How many of us, I wonder, show our approval and our disapproval of bills? Again, take the matter of administration. That was a sad and illuminating word spoken by a magistrate on the great East side of New York when he said, “No one of the many who come day by day, comes to see me to commend me for any good thing I am trying to do. The many who crowd upon me day by day invariably come to ask that in some way the rigors of justice may be lessened, that law may be winked at!”

Now, what is to be done? That is the practical question. Well, the first answer to that question is the old, old story, that we all ought to take a personal interest and do personal service in this great fight. True, we ought to; but I am chiefly interested in putting before you another thought. Consider, in our complicated life with all this pressure of which I have spoken, much of which we have to meet, the great value of experience that persons gain who work in the particular parts of the field of this great battle; the use of special knowledge in helping us to economize time and effort and money.

The New England Watch and Ward Society, like the Massachusetts Civic League, like other agencies that we might mention, puts before us experienced officials who know how to do well their particular and important work, who know how to economize service, and time, and thought, and money. And I take it, my friends, that what we want in this or any other great conflict is the use of two

great forces — of volunteer service, the interest of the many, of every one of us, and also, with it, of this experienced service which we may call professional. We want them both, and they should work together.

And that brings me to my concluding thought. What are you and what am I to do about it? Can you and I not give a little time, a little thought as a fighter in this struggle? Can we not ally ourselves more with this New England Watch and Ward Society — find out about its work, as I have been trying to do somewhat in the last two years? Can we not give it some service; come and tell its officers that we will be glad to help it by going to the legislature, going to see official administrators? That is one way. Can we not speak to others about it, make its work known, justify its work? And, thirdly, whatever each one of us may or may not be able to do in personal service, every one of us can give financial aid to help on its work. That is *something which everyone can do*, for we know that every little helps and every person can give something. But as I value service more than money in this and every other fight, I leave with you the thought that each one of us who means to be purposeful and effective in this life can probably do more than we have been doing, perhaps more than we think we can do, in helping the Watch and Ward Society with service — if we only will.

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MR. CAPEN. The closing address will be by Dean Hodges of The Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, who is not only a leader and an inspirer in religious things, but also along those lines that make for civic righteousness in all our great cities. I present to you Dean Hodges.

*Address of Dean Hodges.*

You know that St. Bernard had a sentence written on the monastery wall which he looked at every day. When he went to his prayers, when he went to his books, when he set himself about the consideration of his sermons there was that question ever before him: "Ad quid venisti, Bernarde? (Why have you come, Bernard?) What are you here for, Bernard?" That is a question of significance and importance for every such assembly as this. The profit of this meeting depends upon the definiteness with which it is answered by the members of this congregation.

Let us agree then that one purpose for which we are here to-night, a purpose which is likely, I think, to be accomplished, is to assure ourselves of the absolute certainty of hell.

You remember that Carlyle and Emerson had a discussion as to the fact of hell. Carlyle believed in it, but Emerson, who came from Concord, a place then as now largely inhabited by excellent people, did not believe in it, did not see any use for it. And Carlyle, you know, took Emerson all around London and showed him the selfish clubs of the West End and the dreadful tenements of the East End,—showed him politicians in parliament opposing the high purposes of statesmanship,—showed him drunkards in saloons and women walking in the streets, and after each sight he said, "Now, do you believe in hell?" I have forgotten how the discussion ended. But we have had to-night in that list which Mr. Allen read from Mr. Devine's speech—a statement of the occupations of men which demands the fact of hell. We cannot get along without it.

We have suffered some diminution in our belief within

the last generation upon the subject of future punishment, largely, I suppose, because of the debate that went on concerning everlasting punishment. When that debate came pretty much to an end, and most people made up their minds that nobody is going to be everlastingly punished, that no individual can do a thing so bad as to deserve everlasting punishment, and that God our Heavenly Father cannot punish men everlastingly in consistency with his eternal love, a great many people had an idea that future punishment had all gone by in consequence. But the truth is that all the march of modern science has emphasized every thing that used to be believed essential concerning future punishment. The great word "whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap" is proved by all the signs both of Scripture and knowledge of the world. And that means punishment. It does not mean a vindictive hell, a burning hell, but it means the fact that punishment, inevitable punishment, shall follow the men who are doing the things which we are considering to-night. And an increase in that old, fine, strong, stern notion of the future, an increase in that belief in the community at large, is in the direction of all the purposes of this Society — "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Men are ever sowing two kinds of seed — sometimes the seed of vice, the harvest of which is a present hell here in this life, whereby the man or the woman is punished in actual physical pain here, and the other is the seed of sin, which is distinguished from vice in this respect — that vice is the injury that a man does to himself, while sin is the injury which a man does to his neighbor. Now, that injury is not always punished in this present life. The unhappy truth is that there are many sinners who are



prosperous and apparently satisfied. They are going on ruining the bodies and souls of their neighbors and apparently escaping. No, they are not escaping. Before them lies with absolute certainty the fact of future punishment. Somebody objected to the idea of hell on the ground that he did not see how there could be enough brimstone to burn up all the people who deserved to be burned, and the answer was that everybody who goes there carries his own brimstone with him. That is true. Everybody who goes there carries with him his own brimstone in the realization of the thing he has done, in the contemplation of ruined lives, for the first time, perhaps, brought to this man's realization. Somehow the fact of future punishment—the fact that “whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap” is to be set down by us anew in the face of this list of public sins as one of the elemental facts of life.

Let us agree also that we are here to assure these good men of our appreciation.

The work that they are doing is an absolutely necessary work. It has got to be done. They are defending society against an organized company of poisoners, of men who are seeking for the gain of it to their own purses, to poison the souls and bodies of the youth of the community. The Watch and Ward Society is protecting us so far as it can against these poisoners of our sons and daughters. You remember that Hamlet's father was murdered by poison poured into his ear. The souls of young men and women are being poisoned to-day after that fashion, by poison through the ear, by poison through the eye, by men who, deliberately knowing what they are doing and doing it simply for the sake of gain, are ruining the lives of the youth of the community.

This Society exists to protect us from the increasing

custom of human sacrifice. Suppose that it were announced that an altar would be erected in Park Square and another in Scollay Square dedicated to the gods of lust and luck and drink, and that every Wednesday morning in Park Square and every Friday morning in Scollay Square one hundred and fifty young men and women should be burned to death on those altars. It is impossible for us to imagine such a thing. The whole conscience of the community would rise against it. But that sort of thing is going on every week, every week in this city. That number of young men and young women are not being burned to death in the sight of the populace, but they are being just as adequately and just as tragically killed, body and soul, by this evil against which this Society exists to defend us. And if this Society fails, if this Society is enfeebled in its work, then we are exposed to the poisoners, we are exposed to the offerers of human sacrifice, more and more.

It is a necessary work they are doing. It is a very hard work. It is not the kind of work that anybody likes to do. They have to deal with people whose very existence is almost inconceivable to this respectable congregation. Their occupation takes them into the moral sewer, and it is not a pleasant place to be. Nobody likes to do that sort of thing. They are doing it for us, for the sake of the community in the name of God. This is hard work, made hard by the character of the people with whom they have to deal and by their hostility. But it is also made hard by the indifference of the good.

Everybody engaged in any sort of social good will say with great emphasis that the thing which stands in his way is not the opposition of the wicked but the apathy of the good. It is that the good do not seem to care. Now,

here we are confronted with a matter concerning which everyone of us can do something. Here is the question of the abolition of the bucket-shop, that is to say, of gambling, under the pretence of dealing in stocks in this city, a habit which, as Mr. Allen said, is bringing down to ruin every week numbers of young men and women. We can all do something about that, because the abolition of the bucket-shop is not a matter of a popular crusade. This is a matter of public legislation. The thing rests entirely upon the votes that are cast upon Beacon Hill, and those votes are cast by persons we know individually, or with whom we have some kind of relation, if we will only have it. That is to say, every one of us belongs in a district which sends a representative to Beacon Hill. Everybody who believes now that these evils which have been brought before this meeting are real and that here is one clear, definite evil which you are to fight now,—everybody who believes that, will find out to-night or to-morrow, if he does not know already, who his representative is ; and will write him a letter saying : I understand the question of the abolition of the bucket-shop is to come up soon before the legislature, and I hope you will vote against it. If everyone would do that easy thing in furtherance of the purpose of this Society, a great good would be accomplished.

I tell you it is a mighty serious business to come to meetings of this kind and listen to the presentation of great philanthropic causes, for, such attendance, if after it people simply go home and think no more about it, may do a serious moral injury to the character. It is a bad thing to have an opportunity presented and let it pass by. Let us always remember that the mean man in the parable of the good Samaritan was the Levite. The priest did not do anything and is not presented as a commendable



character, but he had the decency to pass by on the other side. He did not go to the meeting. He did not look at the man. He passed by on the other side. But the Levite went over and looked at him. The Levite looked him in the face, and gave him by that fact the expectation that he would do something to relieve him, and then he went by on the other side. There is the mean man in the parable of the good Samaritan, from which example may the good Lord deliver us.

In closing the meeting, Mr. Capen said: "I think it is almost impossible for anyone of us to overestimate the importance of the work that this Society is doing. It has stood and is standing to defend us and our homes against organized evil affecting our boys and girls. If we have no boys or girls of our own, it is the boys and girls of somebody else that ought to interest us, and the Society is entitled to far better support than it has had. I believe it is growing stronger in the public confidence from year to year because it has been so splendidly managed. There are brave men here at work and they ought to have the hearty and enthusiastic support of every one of us. I was thinking of an experience which occurred in this city some years ago, showing how some people can help in a good cause. I went once to a member of the Board of Aldermen and commended him for the stand he had taken in a battle for purity. He said, "I was almost defeated because there was nobody there but one man to help me;" after a little while in the cause he stood up for there was defeat; and then, I think, under the lead of Mr. Allen more than of anyone else, the forces of righteousness rallied for a hearing and filled one of the great rooms in City Hall to overflowing. Catholic and Protestant to-



gether declared that the indecent posters that filled our streets up to that time should cease, and from that day to this that evil has been largely corrected. You see how much worse this evil is in other cities than in Boston ; and it was due to the battle made at that time under the lead of Mr. Allen more than anyone else that we all share in the benefit of that work.

I had a letter recently from one of the great merchants of the city, expressing his hearty support of the work of this Society, and saying that he was willing to accept a position as one of its officers. We can all stand up in regard to this new legislation and use our influence in that way against the bucket-shops. There is another thing we can do, as has already been suggested. We can help furnish the money to enable these men to push this work harder than they have been able to do it heretofore. They could do more if they had more to do with. And now, as the offering is about to be taken, will you not show your interest and do that much to-night to help these men who are working for us all? Men, to-morrow go out and do the very thing that Dean Hodges has suggested — look after your representatives in the legislature so far as your influence goes and see if they cannot be stimulated in the effort to aid the Society's work in this direction. The offering will now be taken.

## PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS

OF THE

**New England Watch and Ward Society**

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THIS Society shall be known as the New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of eighteen members.

2. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, ex-officio, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive all dues and subscriptions, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except by vote of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by two persons designated by said Board.

5. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary and an Agent. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors. The Agent shall conduct the legal work of the Society and be responsible to the Secretary.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1.00 P. M. on the first Wednesday of the month from October to June inclusive.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting of the Board at any time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be :—

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of Secretary.
4. Report of Agent.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Reading of Communications.
7. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a life member. Persons may be elected as honorary members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

9. These By-Laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.

[*These By-Laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended Feb. 6, 1907*]

JOHN S. ADAMS, *Treas., in acct. with***The New England Watch and Ward Society.**

1906	DR.	
March 2	To balance from last account . .	\$18 15
1907		
March 1	" Amts. received for the year from	
	Donations . . . . .	3,500 50
	" Rent of Malvern St. house . .	300 00
	" Interest on Mortgage . . . .	200 00
	" Dividends—Union Pacific R. R.	
	pfd. . . . .	100 00
	Witness Fees . . . . .	36 60
		<hr/> \$4,155 25

## CONTRA, CR.

By Salaries and Expenses of Secretary	
and Agents . . . . .	2,704 48
" Charges and Expenses, Special	
Agents . . . . .	197 42
" Rent, Moving and Furniture . .	249 58
" Taxes, Repairs and Insurance,	
(Malvern St.) . . . . .	177 99
" Printing, Postage and Advertising	242 96
" Annual Reports . . . . .	166 75
" Attorney's Fees . . . . .	156 35
" Telephone . . . . .	69 98
" Stenographer . . . . .	45 75
	<hr/> \$4,011 26
By Balance on hand	143 99
	<hr/> \$4,155 25
	<hr/>

E. &amp; O. E.

JOHN S. ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

We have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The New England Watch and Ward Society, of which the above is a correct summary, and find the same correct, with vouchers for all payments and showing a balance on hand of \$143.99.

(Signed) DELCEVARE KING, } *Auditors.*  
A. S. LOVETT, }

BOSTON, April 4, 1907.



## *Gifts and Subscriptions*

FROM MARCH 1, 1906, TO MARCH 1, 1907

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The annual payment of five dollars constitutes any person a Member of the Society.

The payment of fifty dollars in one year constitutes any one a Life Member.

If contributors notice any errors in names or amounts, kindly advise the Treasurer.

A Friend, "K" . . . . .	100.00	Bowditch, Dr. H. P. . . .	3.00
A Friend, "S" . . . . .	100.00	Bowditch, Chas. P. . . .	10.00
Abbott, Mrs. Edward . . .	3.00	Brackett, Jeffrey R. . . .	10.00
Abbott, Mrs. E. H . . . .	5.00	Bremer, Mrs. J. L. . . . .	25.00
Adams, John S. . . . .	15.00	Brewer, E. M. . . . .	5.00
Adie, Andrew . . . . .	100.00	Brigham, William D. . . .	2.00
Aiken, Mrs. Walter . . . .	5.00	Brooks, Mrs. Peter C. . .	10.00
Alford, O. H. . . . .	5.00	Brooks, S. . . . .	5.00
Allen, Rev. F. B. . . . .	10.00	Brown, C. H. C. . . . .	5.00
Allen, Miss M. J. . . . .	10.00	Brown, Mrs. James . . . .	5.00
Ames, Mrs. J. B. . . . .	5.00	Brown, Durrell & Co. . .	10.00
Ames, Rev. C. G. . . . .	5.00	Bullard, Mrs. W. S. . . .	10.00
Anonymous . . . . .	2.00	Bumstead, Eben . . . . .	2.00
Anonymous . . . . .	5.00	Burgess, Miss M. C. . . .	2.00
Anthony, Mrs. R. S. . . .	10.00	Butler, Mrs. C. S. . . . .	2.00
Atkinson, Geo. . . . .	5.00		
Bailey, Herbert B. . . . .	1.00	Cabot, Godfrey L. . . . .	10.00
Barbour, E. D. . . . .	10.00	Campbell, Rev. W. R. . .	1.00
Batchelder, Francis . . .	10.00	Capen, S. B. . . . .	5.00
Bates, Jacob P. . . . .	5.00	Carey, Miss G. S. . . . .	5.00
Beebe, E. Pierson . . . .	25.00	Carey, Miss Emma F. . .	5.00
Beech, Mrs. Herbert . . .	10.00	Carter, Rice & Co. . . . .	5.00
Bemis, J. M. . . . .	10.00	Caryl, Miss H. E. . . . .	1.00
Billings, Rev. Sherrod . .	1.00	Case, Mrs. J. B. . . . .	10.00
Birtwell, Charles W. . . .	2.00	Cash, "E" . . . . .	5.00
Bishop, Miss M. J. . . . .	20.00	Catlin, Rev. H. D. . . . .	1.00
Blake, Dr. Clarence J. . .	10.00	Chase, Richard D. . . . .	5.00
Blake, Mrs. A. W. . . . .	10.00	Chase, Mrs. Theodore . .	10.00
Boland, Miss Esther F. . .	3.00	Chase & Sanborn . . . . .	25.00
Borland, M. W. . . . .	20.00	Cheever, Dr. D. W. . . . .	3.00
		Clark, Eliot C. . . . .	5.00

Clark, Edmund S. ....	5.00	Fitzgerald, Desmond ...	5.00
Clark, Mrs. F. S. ....	10.00	Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott ....	50.00
Clark, A. B. ....	10.00	Forbes, Mrs. W. H. ....	50.00
Cochrane, Alex. ....	5.00	French, Miss C. L. W. .	100.00
Coolidge, John T. ....	10.00	French, Miss Cornelia A.	25.00
Coolidge, T. J. ....	5.00	Frothingham, Edward ..	35.00
Collamore, Miss Helen .	10.00		
Cowing, Mrs. & Miss ...	20.00	Ginn, Edwin & Co. ...	10.00
Coy, Dr. Lydia N. ....	5.00	Goodwin, Miss Amelia M.	5.00
Crane, Hon. W. Murray.	25.00	Gray, Miss Emily ....	3.00
Cross, Dr. H. B. ....	3.00	Grew, Henry S. ....	10.00
Cunningham, Mrs. S. M.	5.00	Grew, Mrs. E. W. ....	5.00
Curtis, Louis ....	10.00		
Curtis, Miss Isabella P. .	5.00	Hagar, Albert C. ....	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. Chas. P. .	10.00	Hannum, L. M. ....	5.00
Curtis, Mrs. G. S. ....	15.00	Hardy, Alpheus H. ....	5.00
		Harrington, Dr. F. B. .	8.00
Dalton, C. H. ....	5.00	Hartwell, H. W. ....	5.00
Dana, Mrs. Julia ....	3.00	Haskell, Miss Mary E. .	50.00
Dana, Miss Mary H. ...	2.00	Heintzemann, C. H. ....	15.00
Davenport, C. H. ....	2.00	Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus	10.00
Davis, A. McF. ....	10.00	Hemenway, Mrs. C. P. .	10.00
Day, Frank A. ....	15.00	Hooker, Miss S. H. ....	10.00
Derby, Mrs. Hasket ....	5.00	Hopkins, Col. C. A. ....	5.00
De Wolfe, Fiske & Co. .	5.00	Houghton, The Misses..	10.00
Dexter, C. W. ....	5.00	Howe, Henry S. ....	15.00
Dole, Rev. C. F. ....	3.00	Hubbard, J. M. ....	5.00
Dove, Mrs. G. W. W. ..	5.00	Hudson, Mrs. John E. .	5.00
Douglass, R. S. ....	5.00	Humphreys, J. H. ....	2.00
		Humphreys, R. C. ....	2.00
Edmands, M. Grant ....	10.00	Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur .	10.00
Edwards, Miss Phoebe P.	10.00		
Eliot, C. W. ....	5.00	Jaynes, C. P. ....	15.00
Eliot, Rev. C. R. ....	5.00	Jelly, Dr. Geo. F. ....	10.00
E. S. C. ....	25.00	Jones, Jerome ....	10.00
Estabrook, A. F. ....	10.00	Jones, B. M. ....	5.00
"F." ....	200.00	Kidner, Rev. Reuben ...	2.00
Farnsworth, Miss Alice .	10.00	Kimball, Mrs. David P. .	10.00
Fegan, Mrs. Fannie H. .	1.00	King, Delcevere ....	200.00
Fenno, Mrs. L. Cartaret .	10.00	King, D. W. ....	5.00
Field, J. W. ....	20.00		
First Baptist Church, per		Lawrence, Rt. Rev.	
S. N. Brown ....	20.00	William, D.D. ....	25.00
First Parish Church,		Lawrence, A. A. ....	5.00
Cambridge ....	25.00	Lawrence, Geo. H. ....	5.00
Fish, Mrs. F. P. ....	5.00	Leverett, Geo. V. ....	25.00
Fiske, Mrs. J. N. ....	20.00	Lewis, J. B. ....	1.00
Fitch, Miss Carrie T. ..	10.00	Lincoln, W. H. ....	10.00

Lockwood, Miss A. de F. ....	5.00	Pickman, Mrs. D. L. ....	25.00
Longfellow, A. W. ....	5.00	Pierce, Miss K. C. ....	5.00
Loring, Mrs. W. C. ....	10.00	Poor, Mrs. James R. ....	5.00
Loring, Miss L. P. ....	15.00	Porter, H. G. ....	5.00
Loring, Miss K. P. ....	5.00	Pratt, Laban ....	5.00
Lowell, Miss Georgina ..	10.00	Proctor, H. H. ....	10.00
Lowell, Miss Lucy ....	2.00	Putnam, Geo. ....	5.00
Lowell, Mrs. G. G. ....	10.00		
Lyman, Arthur T. ....	25.00	Quincy, Mrs. M. C. S. ..	5.00
" M. D. C. W." ....	10.00	Raymond, Mrs. H. E. ..	5.00
Manning, Miss Annie F. ....	5.00	Reed, Arthur ....	5.00
Mason, M. B. ....	10.00	Reed, William H. ....	5.00
Mason, Miss Ida M. ....	100.00	Richardson, Mrs. E. C. .	10.00
May, Miss Eleanor G. ..	5.00	Richardson, Malbon G. .	5.00
Merriman, Mrs. D. ....	10.00	Richardson, John K. ...	3.00
Merritt, Mrs. Percival ..	10.00	Riley, Chas. E. ....	10.00
Minot, Mrs. J. G. ....	3.00	Ripley, Geo. ....	10.00
Monks, Mrs. G. H. ....	5.00	Rodman, Miss Emma ..	5.00
Morrill, Miss A. W. ....	10.00	Rogers, Miss A. P. ....	50.00
Morville, R. W. Jr. ....	10.00	Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C. ..	50.00
Mullen, Rev. John T. ..	5.00	Russell, Mrs. R. S. ....	10.00
Munro, Miss M. H. ....	10.00	Rutan, C. H. ....	10.00
" Nahant " ....	10.00	Sampson, Miss L. S. ...	1.00
Nash, Mrs. S. F. K. ....	10.00	Saville, Rev. H. M. ....	2.00
Neal, Miss Caroline F. .	2.00	Saville, Mrs. William ...	5.00
Newell, Mrs. M. A. M. .	5.00	Sears, F. B. ....	10.00
Nickerson, Andrew ....	10.00	Sears, Mrs. Geo. G. ....	50.00
Norton, Prof. C. E. ....	5.00	Sears, Mrs. K. W. ....	25.00
		Shattuck, Miss Miriam S.	10.00
O'Brien, T. L. ....	5.00	Shaw, Rev. Geo. S. ....	3.00
Old South Church ....	100.00	Shaw, Mrs. G. P. ....	5.00
Olmstead, Mrs. J. C. ....	2.00	Shaw, H. S. ....	5.00
Osgood, Miss Emily L. .	10.00	Shepard, Mrs. Otis ....	10.00
		Sherwin, Thomas ....	5.00
Page, Dr. C. G. ....	5.00	Shillaber, W. G. ....	5.00
Paine, The Robert Treat		Shute, Miss K. H. ....	2.00
Association ....	50.00	Simpkins, Miss M. W. .	5.00
Paine, Rev. Geo. L. ....	5.00	Slocum, Miss Laura ....	10.00
Palmer, B. S. ....	5.00	Slocum, Miss Anna D. .	10.00
Parker, Chas. W. ....	5.00	Smith, Miss Elizabeth L.	1.00
Parker, Mrs. Eleanor G.	10.00	Smith, Mrs. J. N. ....	10.00
Peabody, Mrs. A. P. ...	10.00	Spaulding, W. S. ....	10.00
Peabody, Rev. Endicott.	10.00	Sprague, Dr. F. P. ....	10.00
Peabody, Miss Lucia M. .	3.00	St. Paul's School,	
Perkins, F. Nathaniel ..	5.00	Concord N. H. ....	15.00
Perrin, Rev. Willard T. .	1.00	Stanwood, Edward ....	5.00
Phillips, Mrs. John C. .	25.00	Stanwood, Mrs. Edward.	7.00

Stearns, R. H. ....	25.00	Waldo, Charles S. ....	5.00
Stetson, James H. ....	5.00	Walker, Grant ....	25.00
Stevenson, Mrs. R. H. .	10.00	Walnut Av. Cong.	
Stone, Mrs. F. ....	10.00	Church ....	10.00
Storer, Mrs. John H. ...	10.00	Weld, Rev. Geo. F. ....	5.00
Strong, E. A. ....	5.00	Wentworth, Mrs. C. F. .	5.00
Sturgis, Mrs. Robt. Shaw	250.00	Wheelwright, Mrs. Edw.	5.00
Swasey, Miss H. M. ...	4.00	White, Mrs. J. Gardner .	5.00
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas ..	10.00	White, Mrs. Edwin A. .	1.00
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas ..	10.00	Whiting, Mrs. S. B. ....	5.00
Talbot & Co. ....	5.00	Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.	5.00
Taylor, W. B. ....	5.00	Whitwell, N. S. ....	10.00
Thacher, Mrs. H. C. ...	5.00	Wigglesworth, Geo. ....	50.00
Thayer, B. T. ....	2.00	Wilcox, D. W. ....	5.00
Thayer, Mrs. Ezra R. .	10.00	Williams, J. D. ....	10.00
Thorndike, Chas. ....	5.00	Williams, F. H. ....	10.00
Tilton, Mrs. J. B. ....	1.00	Winsor, Miss M. P. ....	5.00
Tolman, J. P. ....	2.00	Wolcott, Mrs. Roger ...	10.00
Tompkins, Mrs. Orlando	5.00	Woods, J. W. ....	5.00
Torrey, Mrs. Eldridge ..	10.00	Wright, J. G. ....	5.00
		Wrightington, Mrs. C. W.	2.00
Upham, Mrs. Susan ....	5.00	Y. P. S. C. E. (Walnut	
Von Blomberg, Miss Eva	3.00	Avenue Roxbury) ...	5.00

## *Life Members*

*Appleton, Mrs. William	*Denison, John N.
Adie, Andrew	*Eaton, William S.
Barbour, E. D.	Eddy, Mrs. Mary B. G.
Batchelder, Francis	Eliot Club, Jamaica Plain
Beebe, J. Arthur	Endicott, William Jr.
Beebe, E. Pierson	Fiske, Mrs. J. N.
Blake, Francis	Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott
Bliss, William	Forbes, Mrs. W. H.
Bowditch, Charles P.	*French, Jonathan
*Brimmer, Martin	*French, J. D. W.
Bryant, Mrs. Henry	French, Miss Caroline L. W.
*Burnham, Mrs. J. A.	French, Miss Cornelia Ann
Cabot, Godfrey L.	Ginn & Co.
Clark, A. B.	Grover, William O.
*Converse, E. S.	Haskell, Miss Mary E.
Converse, Edward W.	Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus
Crane, Hon. W. Murray	Holmes, Mrs. Edward J.
Cunningham, Mrs. Frederick	*Houghton, H. O.



Hunt, Miss Martha R.	Phillips, Mrs. John C.
*Hutchinson, Geo.	Pickering, Mrs. Henry
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	Pickman, Mrs. D. L.
Kimball, Mrs. David P.	*Pierce, Hon. Henry L.
*Kimball, Mrs. M. Day	Rogers, Miss A. P.
King, Delcevere	Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.
Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, D.D.	Sears, Mrs. Geo. G.
*Lawrence, Amos A.	Sears, Mrs. J. M.
Lawson, Rev. A. G., D.D.	Sprague, Mrs. Isaac
Lyman, Arthur T.	Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Shaw
Mason, Miss Ida M.	*Tufts, James W.
Mason, Miss Ellen F.	Wales, Miss M. A.
Merriman, Mrs. Daniel	Wigglesworth, Geo.
*Meyer, Mrs. Geo. A.	*Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington
*Morrill, Chas. J.	Wood, Dr. R. W.
Old South Church	Woods, Henry A.
Paine, Robert Treat	*Woolson, J. A.

\* Deceased.





*Thirtieth*

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The New England Watch  
and Ward Society



1907-1908



We ask any person aware of evils that  
require correction to notify the Secretary,  
MR. J. FRANK CHASE, 304 Equitable  
Building, Milk, Cor. Federal St., Boston,  
who will regard all information as strictly  
confidential, when so desired. :: :: ::

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
The New England  
Watch and Ward Society

*(Incorporated in 1884 in Boston)*

FOR THE YEAR 1907-1908

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BOSTON:  
OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, 304 EQUITABLE BUILDING  
Milk, Corner Federal Street

1908

Miss M. R. Case  
Nov. 17, 1905

## BEQUEST.

THE object of this Society is to remove the temptations to vice and crime, and to reduce the necessity for asylums and prisons. It does not therefore enlist the sympathies of the community as does the effort to reform the criminal and provide for the wretched. It must accordingly depend for its support upon those who can wisely judge of its value, and who are moved to give, not by impulse, but by reason.

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## FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I BEQUEATH to the Society located in Boston, Mass., and known as THE NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY, formerly called the New England Society for the suppression of Vice, the sum of.....

# OFFICERS FOR 1907-8



## *President*

## *Vice-Presidents*

CLARENCE J. BLAKE, M.D.	W. E. HUNTINGTON, LL.D.
HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, LL.D.	JEROME JONES, ESQ.
REV. GEORGE A. GORDON, D.D.	REV. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D.
REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D.	ROBERT TREAT PAINE, ESQ.
FREDK. W. HAMILTON, LL.D.	REV. FRANCIS H. ROWLEY, D.D.
JOSEPH G. THORP, ESQ.	

## *Treasurer*

JOHN S. ADAMS, 36 Temple Place

## *Secretary*

J. FRANK CHASE, Room 304 Equitable Building, Milk St.,  
Boston, Massachusetts.

## *Counsel*

HON. B. B. JOHNSON

## *Directors*

*Chairman*, REV. FREDERICK B. ALLEN, 1 Joy Street

*Vice-Chairman*, DELCEVARE KING

JOHN S. ADAMS	HENRY CHASE
REV. WILLIAM HARMAN	WILLIAM I. COLE
VAN ALLEN	REV. EDWARD CUMMINGS
PROF. J. M. BARKER	A. S. LOVETT
FRANCIS BATCHELDER	JOHN H. STORER
CHARLES W. BIRTWELL	REV. RUFUS B. TOBEY
MEYER BLOOMFIELD	JAMES F. WISE
SAMUEL B. CAPEN	PROF. S. H. WOODBRIDGE



## PAST OFFICERS



### *Presidents.*

COL. HOMER B. SPRAGUE, 1878-84.  
CHAS J. BISHOP, 1884-95.  
REV. WM. J. TUCKER, D.D., 1895-99.  
RT. REV. WM. N. McVICAR, D.D. 1899-1902.  
RT. REV. WM. LAWRENCE, D.D., 1902-04.  
HON. SAMUEL B. CAPEN, 1904-1908.

### *Vice-Presidents.*

RT. REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D., 1878-92.  
REV. A. J. GORDON, D.D., 1870-95.  
REV. EDWARD E. HALE, D.D., 1878-.  
HON. EDWARD S. TOBEY, 1878-86.  
REV. JULIUS H. SEELYE, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. S. C. BARTLETT, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. HENRY E. ROBBINS, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. GEO. D. B. PEPPER, D.D., 1878-91.  
REV. NOAH PORTER, D.D., 1878-91.  
HON. B. G. NORTHRUP, LL.D., 1878-82.  
REV. E. G. ROBINSON, D.D., 1878-89.  
REV. MATT. H. BUCKHAM, LL.D., 1871-91.  
REV. E. B. ANDREWS, L.L.D., 1890-91.  
REV. E. W. DONALD, 1893-1904.  
REV. GEO. A. GORDON, D.D., 1887-.  
J. G. THORP, 1894-.  
GEO. H. QUINCY, 1894-95.  
ROBERT TREAT PAINE, 1894-.  
HERBERT S. CARRUTH, 1894-95.  
CLARENCE J. BLAKE, M.D., 1896-.  
PROF. GEO. H. PALMER, 1898-1905.  
REV. ALEXANDER MANN, D.D., 1906-.  
JEROME JONES, ESQ., 1907-

# *Thirtieth Annual Report*

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304 EQUITABLE BUILDING,

March 1, 1908.

*To the Members and Friends of the New England  
Watch and Ward Society:*

**T**HIS report marks the Thirtieth Anniversary of this Society.

It was on May 28th, 1878, that a body of citizens in response to a call signed by Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D., Rev. E. E. Hale, D.D., Rev. A. J. Gordon, D.D., Rev. Robert Fulton, and others, met in the Park Street Church, Boston, and appointed a Committee with instructions to form a "New England Society for the Suppression of Vice." It has had a continuous history. In 1884 it was incorporated, and in 1891 the name was changed to The New England Watch and Ward Society.

Organization

Three names still remain in our list of officers that have been there through its entire history — those of Rev. E. E. Hale, Robert Treat Paine, and Rev. Frederick B. Allen. The first two have through these years given us the use of their name and influence; the last has always given to us freely of his time and thought, his labor and love. The Society is in a very large measure the product of his sanity and wholesomeness, purity of mind and patience of spirit. It is peculiarly his contribution to the life of our city. There have been over-officers and under-officers, but he has at all times been the general — his chivalry and helpfulness the inspiration of it all.

Recognition.

I want to bear testimony to the conscientiousness and

sacrifice of the Board of Directors during this past year. There has been an average attendance at the monthly Board meetings of over eighty per cent. This means a good deal for busy men.

We sincerely trust that our friends will accept our hearty thanks for their support and confidence during the past year and continue their generous support for this coming year, that other work in which we are engaged may be accomplished. May we not even hope that this Society, which has proven its usefulness by a long history, may be placed upon a sound financial basis by an endowment which shall insure permanency to an agency that seeks to prevent misery rather than remedy that already created? We invite the kind remembrance of our friends in their wills as well as generosity in our present needs.

Below is a record of the past year in the problems with which we deal.

#### Our Gratitude

#### *Obscene Pictures, Figures, etc.*

This department of our activity has received our first and chief attention. It is in this line that we render our unique contribution to the moral life of the community.

From the nature of this crime no uniformed officer could secure the evidence against it. This must be obtained by some one who is mistaken for an ordinary citizen. Hence we employ agents who may pass for average members of the public. If our agents can buy these pictures at a given place, any one else can do so. This is the object of our investigations — to find out who are making a business of selling obscene pictures to the public. When we get evidence, we prosecute.

One-half of all our prosecutions this year have been for violations of the law against obscene pictures. This is

#### Method of detection

almost four times the number of last year. The larger number is due not to an increase in the venders of filth, but to the especial persistency and determination with which we have hunted it down. No suspected source of corruption is allowed to pass uninvestigated.

Increase in Crime  
explained

The larger number of the prosecutions of this year have been not for pictures "close to the line," but for photographs or reproductions of photographs taken from life. They were of the very worst possible kind.

After thirty years of experience in suppressing this traffic, we have come to the conclusion that the only effective means of holding it in check is to secure time sentences for even first offenders of this law. The risk of a minimum fine of \$100.00, large as it seems, is not severe enough to deter many from doing this business. In fact, it often seems to act only as a kind of license fee which some seem ready to pay for the privilege of doing business till caught the first time. One of our judges, on imposing a time sentence for a first offence, recently said: "I want it understood that henceforth this court will not impose money fines for this offence. The State will not be a partner in this business and accept a part of the ill-gotten gains." He gave a sentence of 30 days in the House of Correction. In one morning a district court judge imposed three time-sentences, of six months, five months, four months. Another particularly flagrant offender was punished by one year in the House of Correction. The effect of these severe sentences has been salutary. Now our agents report that those suspected refuse to sell because "I run the risk of being sent to jail," where formerly the information was, "I run the risk of a hundred-dollar fine."

The need of time  
sentences

We have prosecuted many important cases this year. In one day recently we brought eight into court for selling



photographs of the worst type, which were either foreign photographs or reproductions of them.

**Illustrative cases**

A large wholesale firm with a high commercial standing was fined for selling ash-trays of foreign manufacture. The judge refused to consider the counsel's plea of his clients' previous respectability as a reason for leniency.

Two large dealers in obscene postal cards brought back to Boston large outfits of bad stuff from the beaches of a neighboring state where they had sold it with impunity, only to be caught and punished with large fines and the loss of their stock.

A large printing firm was discovered printing a book of indecent poems picked up in a London auction room. Information enabled us to secure the entire stock and plates before delivery.

**A very bad case**

After much effort, we succeeded in locating a manufacturer of obscene photographs who was supplying agents with his vile products. A search-warrant enabled us to secure his entire outfit of the very worst material. We sought to make an example of him, but the judge did not co-operate with us and he was let off with a fine of two hundred dollars and loss of his stock, negatives, etc. As he had sold his obscene pictures in another jurisdiction we brought prosecution there, and the judge sentenced him, without being urged, to one year in the House of Correction.

The United States Custom House at this port, under its present management, is doing valiant service in keeping out of this country much indecent stuff that comes from abroad. An investigation of its activity shows that a large variety of this objectionable matter is stopped and confiscated at this point. Collector Lyman deserves great credit for his vigilance and enthusiasm in enforcing Federal laws against these abominations.

**Foreign filth**

The Post-Office Customs have an important task to perform in preventing the coming in of much of this matter from abroad through the mails. When it is discovered, it is confiscated, but when it comes by first-class letter it cannot be discovered. Some system should be devised to prevent the abuse of the sanctity of the seal. Firms abroad take advantage of it to do a large business in the vilest kinds of photographs. It would seem as if some treaty arrangements might be devised by which our country could be spared this scourge. We have taken the matter up with the Federal authorities at Washington and have been encouraged by their promptness to recognize the deficiency and their willingness to co-operate.

### *Immoral Books.*

We are sorry to have to report that during the past year there has been a veritable deluge from England of fashionable novels of the free-love school.

Our rule has been to submit these to the judges for their inspection, and if they decide the book is actionable to notify all dealers that prosecution will be brought if any more are sold. This method closed our city to the sale of one particularly flagrant case. Later, when its advertisement was attempted, resort to the postal authorities led to the temporary withdrawal of mail privileges from the offending newspaper. When we were invited to make a test case of the book in an unusual way in court, we replied that we were not in the business for display, but for serious ends. If the book were sold, we should prosecute in the usual way. When subpoenaed, we gave our evidence and an indictment was found. The book is still not on sale in Boston. A notable case

We do not need to justify our course in this matter. The community will agree with our verdict. The best news- Justification

papers and the best magazines uphold the decision of our municipal court judge who condemned it. A literary editor of "The Reader," *Putnam's*, thus states the case:

"Unfortunately one cannot condemn a book for its indecency without advertising it. Just what are the actual sales of a certain book whose action covers twenty-one days, I do not know, but I will venture to say that it has not had a sale in any way commensurate with the talk it has aroused. Nor, I am even more sure, would it have had such a sale as it has had, if its author had not come to this country and devoted herself to its advertising. For a long time Mr. Hall Caine held the laurel for self-advertising, but he must now yield the first place to Mrs. Glyn. Her course in this country has brought her into ridicule, but hers is too serious a case to be condemned as merely ridiculous. Such books as she has written may do no harm to the adult mind, but they do incalculable harm to the young and impressionable.

"An unfortunate incident in connection with the Glyn sort of book is that it sets the prurient pen going in all parts of the country. I am told that the manuscripts that have been received by the publishers of that book since its appearance make even its coarsest pages seem as innocuous as a Sunday-school publication. Needless to say, they have been rejected as soon as read. One book of this sort on a publisher's list might be an accident, and that I am inclined to believe is true in this case. There are, however, publishers of a certain class who are not above taking advantage of the temporary aberration of the reading public, and are printing novels which they cause to be whispered about as being just as indecent as — but why advertise such a book any further?"

### *Theatres and Museums.*

If what a people find amusing is an index of what they are, our modern low-class theatre is a sad commentary on our present condition. It would seem that we have not taken



our amusements seriously enough nor considered their educational and recreational value. Amusement is necessary to people who would keep sane and steady, and that man is a benefactor of the race who furnishes amusement that will elevate and not degrade, relieve and not debauch. We welcome every form of amusement that is clean and wholesome.

Importance of  
Amusement

Hence we are fighting obscenity in every form. It may be said that as much harm comes from the suggestiveness and indelicacy of our high-class theatres as from the bold indecency of those of a low class. Admitted. We do all we can under the law with both classes. We must leave one to the conscience of the community; the other we deal with by statute in order to vindicate the moral law.

It must be kept  
pure

In pursuit of our task of keeping down the obscene we have had our agents at many of the theatres this past year. Our work has been done by persuasion rather than prosecution. Parts of plays and indecent jokes have on many occasions been withdrawn at our request.

During the year there appeared at one of our better show houses an innovation from abroad known as "living statuary." In England it had prevailed for almost a year. It contained frightful possibilities for corruption. Indeed the county councils of London, Birmingham, Manchester and Hull had passed orders that "living statuary" as a form of entertainment should be prohibited on the stages of those cities. When it appeared at one of our leading theatres and its first program contained fifty per cent. of intolerable statues we protested to the management and even went to New York and appealed to those in charge, asking that this style of entertainment conform to the same standards of decency that ruled in other forms of entertainment. We

Living Statuary



are glad to report that they consented to co-operate and cut out of the program all that offended. We followed the company throughout New England to see that the agreement was not violated. The exhibition, when confined to decency, was not popular or profitable and returned soon after to England. Our position that no obscenity would be tolerated in this form of entertainment discouraged others from taking it up even if they had been so inclined, and America was saved from an exhibition of immodesty which agitated Great Britain for many months, and awakened the greatest efforts on the part of lovers of purity.

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### *Gambling.*

One branch of our work consists in suppressing by legal means all forms of unlawful gaming. The evils of gambling learned during many years of toleration has found condemnation in the statutes of our State. From the time when college buildings were built, mills erected, Bible societies supported, rivers dredged, turnpikes laid and national revenues raised through the proceeds of lotteries, to the prosecution of one-cent gum machines, is a long step in advance. The world has learned pretty thoroughly its lesson by the misery and wretchedness it entails. Governor Folk, at a recent public meeting, has well said on "The Era of Conscience":

"It has only been a few years since race-track gambling and gambling of other kinds were not considered as involving moral wrong. The public conscience began to realize the fact that race-track gambling is a prolific breeder of crime and a corrupter of youth. When I was a prosecuting attorney of St. Louis I saw a constant stream of young men passing through the criminal courts on their way to the

A Contrast

The Era of Con-  
science

penitentiary, made embezzlers and thieves by the alluring gambling of the race-track." .

This reminds us that in the Massachusetts statutes, gambling is punished only under the caption in our statutes of "Crimes Against Public Policy."

### *Race Track Gambling.*

Massachusetts has passed through the reform which New York is just agitating. This Society, under our Agent, Henry Chase, was the first Society to undertake the fight, and has gotten a complete victory. Our race-tracks were practically free from gambling last year. At Readville and Brookline none was permitted. By petition to His Excellency, Governor Guild, the surveillance of the State Police was continued and this was effective in suppressing it.

No race-track  
gambling

There is still some registering of bets upon races taking place in distant states, by means of hand-book-makers who take bets on the streets without giving a receipt or any tangible evidence of the bet. But even this is actionable and, according to our municipal judges, can be reached by our law.

### *Gambling. Other Varieties.*

While nearly half our cases this year have been for violations of the law against gambling in all forms, and we have brought over three times as many prosecutions as last year, yet this increase is not due to an increase in gambling, but to a greater vigilance in putting it down. The slot gambling machine is still with us. It is by far the most popular form of gambling because it does the work in an automatic and cheap manner. Some idea of the incentive to do this as a

Gambling as a business

business can be gained when one learns from a dealer in cigars that his income for a Saturday when running two machines was over \$100.00, while the income of the same store for a Saturday without the machines was under \$20.00. The machines spoken of are of the one-cent variety. Multiply this by five when the machines are the larger five-cent variety and one can realize the enormity of the evil to be fought.

Supt. Pierce commended

We are pleased to report that in Boston Superintendent Pierce is as effective as in past years, and we believe no open gambling houses are being run. We have watched for any relaxation in police vigor, but have not found it necessary to bring a single prosecution in Boston on our own account.

A notable case

But conditions outside Boston are quite different. In a neighboring manufacturing city we prosecuted one dealer for keeping gaming slot machines, for selling policy tickets, for setting up and promoting a lottery, and for keeping a common gaming nuisance. Through various complications, for which we were not in anywise to blame, the court continued the trial for eleven different times and then called a judge from another county to hear the case. We presented our evidence, and the judge found the defendant guilty on all counts and fined him \$500.00. He warned him that on next offence he would send him to prison. We believe this will have a salutary influence on that community.

The Automobile in crime

The automobile has become a factor in crime. The old New England road house has given way to the automobile resort, and these places, situated in distant and sparsely inhabited neighborhoods, are often the scenes of illegal liquor selling, gambling and licentiousness.

One place so situated had become a scandal throughout the community when it was visited by a lover of decency

who reported it to us. We could see no reason why such a place should be allowed to defy the law. We went carefully to work to secure evidence, and though they had laid the most cautious plans to protect themselves, we brought them into court and they were fined substantially. Our activity encouraged further police action and other raids followed until now it is depending on its legal and not its illegal gains for success.

Conditions in a nearby city had become intolerable to the better class of citizens when they appealed to us for relief from police apathy. We took the occasion of "Fair time," when the forces of disorder are most rampant, to collect evidence against the worst offenders. Forced to rely for the service of our warrants on the local police, as we expected, no additional evidence could be gathered on the raid, but as we had secured a good case before the raid, we brought prosecutions in court successfully. The Mayor took occasion in a political speech to roundly denounce our Society, but the citizens went to the polls and refused by a substantial vote to renominate him for office. He ran on an independent ticket, but though he had in previous years been able to poll a winning vote, in the light of our revelations, he was defeated. Conditions in that city have improved to a marked extent. A Law and Order League has been formed to see that the progress made shall be permanent.

Political consequences of a moral reform

We did not play politics in this matter, but did our work in the usual way with political consequences of moral value.

It is no breach of confidence to report that on several occasions not only have citizens come to our office to seek our assistance in enforcing law, but even judges have come in person to urge us to suppress gambling which local police were permitting.



*Agricultural Fairs.*

We cannot too highly commend the wisdom of our Governor in ordering the State Police to attend these occasions and see that the laws against gambling and obscenity are enforced.

The fakirs, swindlers and gamblers for miles around congregate at the fairs and ply their craft.

It would seem to be a positive benefit to New England if this degenerate institution could be legislated out of existence. Its usefulness as a means of education has disappeared. The legitimate features have been reduced to a minimum. It has become simply a great show not unlike the old-time circus with its worst features. It is a time when restraint is thrown off and when the outlying communities are educated in all the worst vices of our city life. Those who attend are inoculated with a fever which it takes the rest of the year to cure.

The Fair degenerate

*Beaches and Parks.*

We have examined the character of the amusements offered at our parks and summer resorts in the eastern part of the State, and they have appeared on the whole free from anything for which prosecution could be brought.

These places are often imperfectly policed and much is tolerated that would not be allowed in our cities. Hence we feel it wise, in the interest of wholesome conditions and because of the large possibility of corruption, to keep them under as careful surveillance as possible.

The standard of the shows is frequently low and vulgar, and but for constant watching would easily pass into the obscene. Many of the slot picture machines complained of in our cities are removed to the beaches where control

Need of surveillance

is less strict. The immodest postal cards are often more openly sold here.

In one of the largest of our nearby summer resorts gambling of a very positive character began almost at its opening. Sharpers and gamblers from the lowest parts of Boston made a systematic attempt to run openly. The local police showed a strange apathy in the matter. After large losses were reported, we notified the State Police of conditions. They were constant in their attendance on the grounds, but as they were known, games were shut down only while they were looking and opened on their withdrawal. They brought one man into court, but conditions did not improve. We set our agents to work and secured evidence which brought the two worst offenders into court, and we prosecuted them so determinedly that when the park closed conditions had been vastly improved.

A case in point

Our experience has taught us that only a vigorous fight from the very opening of the season and in conjunction with the State Police will keep conditions right at this place.

Police co-operation  
necessary

In a summer resort further from Boston, on one raid the proprietors of five places were brought into court for keeping common gaming nuisances, fined and suffered the loss of their gambling devices.

### *The Forward Movement.*

At the beginning of last year we commenced a "forward movement." Building on the splendid foundation laid by Henry Chase in his twenty-five years of faithful and wise work, it is with much satisfaction that the following advance can be reported.

Summary of prosecutions	Year	Convictions Obscene Cases	Total Convictions
	1900-1901.....	9	35
	1901-1902.....	8	8
	1902-1903.....	4	42
	1903-1904.....	13	53
	1904-1905.....	19	44
	1905-1906.....	5	55
	1906-1907.....	10	21
	1907-1908.....	38	79

This work has, of course, meant a larger expense. The following shows the amounts of money raised and expended during the last ten years:

DONATIONS RECEIVED BY THE  
NEW ENGLAND WATCH AND WARD SOCIETY.

Summary of income	1897-1898.....	\$2800.70
	1898-1899.....	2863.21
	1899-1900.....	2989.05
	1900-1901.....	2875.50
	1901-1902.....	2948.50
	1902-1903.....	2934.20
	1903-1904.....	2865.50
	1904-1905.....	3242.50
	1905-1906.....	3113.50
	1906-1907.....	3500.50
	1907-1908.....	6223.50

*Legislation.*

For a number of years we have been fighting the immodest and suggestive exhibitions in penny-in-the-slot machine parlors and have tried in every way to correct the abuse under our present law. Unable to do so, we

introduced a bill, Senate No. 155, which was given "leave to withdraw" by the joint judiciary committee. This compelled us in its stead to support House bill No. 1256, which includes these places under the general prohibition of admission to minors to billiard halls, bowling alleys, pool rooms, etc. In this form the object was our general one, viz.: to prevent the corruption of the morals of youth by an exhibition of pictures which, while not technically obscene, were really degrading. The bill was passed after considerable opposition and has become a law. In our efforts we have co-operated with the Massachusetts Civic League and Rev. Arthur L. Weatherly of Worcester, whose courageous fight there has done much to keep that city clean. We propose to see that this law is enforced.

The Exclusion of  
minors Bill

A bill was introduced on a petition of James F. Powers for legislation to define and restrict the police powers of the agents, employees and officers of the New England Watch and Ward Society. This bill was reported with "leave to withdraw," as no one appeared to favor it.

A legislative at-  
tack

### *Investigations.*

We have had a large number of complaints to investigate. Indeed, scarcely a day goes by without our receiving complaints of conditions that require the most careful examination before correction is attempted. We can mention but a few.

Numerous com-  
plaints

We investigated conditions in a dance hall in the South End and secured evidence of a bad condition there which, on presentation to His Honor, Mayor Fitzgerald, resulted in the withdrawal of the license of the place. Later, when a new application was made, after a public hearing His Honor Mayor Hibbard refused it and the place was closed up.

A Dance hall closed



A sham medical  
company

Complaint came to us from a missionary in the Philippines that a Boston firm was exploiting the ignorance of the natives by offering to mail them a pretended medical discovery for "lost manhood." We investigated and found that several well-known physicians were fraudulently advertised as being on the medical staff of the concern and that the whole enterprise was an evident fraud from a medical standpoint. We turned our evidence over to the United States postal authorities for action, which was promptly taken.

### *The White Slave Traffic.*

We have co-operated with the various branches of the International Society for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic by investigating at their request persons to whom and places to which young women from abroad were expecting to come. In this way some have been saved from evident rascals and places of danger.

It is a noteworthy fact that fully one half of the inmates of houses of ill repute in our city come from alien countries, and these countries are not always beyond the seas.

The "Social Evil"

We have carefully investigated the conditions of the social evil in our city and have a full list of the addresses of the houses, together with the number of inmates, their ages, the names of the housekeepers and the names and addresses of the keepers of the same. This list has been of service already to the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Associated Charities, the Juvenile Court, The Young Travellers' Aid Society, and such organizations. Remembering that this list furnishes information, and not always strictly legal evidence, we propose to use it so as to be able to assist the police as well as to criticise them, if necessary.

*Summary.*

In the pursuit of the work of the Society our agents have visited fifty-two cities and towns, and every state of New England except Vermont. We have secured the following convictions for offences:

I.	Crimes against chastity, etc.		
1.	Selling obscene pictures .....	18	
2.	Having in possession for sale obscene pictures .....	8	
3.	Exhibiting obscene pictures .....	1	
4.	Having in possession for exhibition obscene pictures .....	1	
5.	Having in possession for circulation obscene prints .....	1	
6.	Selling an obscene book .....	1	
7.	Selling obscene books .....	1	
8.	Printing obscene photographs .....	1	
9.	Selling obscene figures .....	1	
10.	Having in possession for sale obscene figures .....	1	
11.	Bigamy — exceptional case .....	1	
12.	Statutory offence (incidental cases)....	2	
II	Crimes against public policy.	—	37
1.	Keeping a common gaming nuisance...	16	
2.	Keeping for use gaming slot machines .	20	
3.	Setting up and promoting a lottery ....	1	
4.	Selling policy tickets .....	2	
5.	Raffling .....	1	
III.	Miscellaneous.	—	40
1.	Selling cigarettes to minors .....	1	
2.	Violating Gift Enterprise Law.....	1	
		—	2
	Total .....		79

1.	Time sentence imposed, 2 years and 6 months.	
2.	Amount of fines imposed by court . . . .	\$4265.00
3.	Number of gambling machines destroyed by court . . . . .	31
4.	Value of gambling machines destroyed by court (estimated) . . . . .	\$6200.00
5.	Number of obscene pictures seized and ordered destroyed by court . . . . .	5669
6.	Number of obscene figures seized and ordered destroyed by court . . . . .	1573
7.	Number of obscene books seized and ordered destroyed by court . . . . .	397
8.	Number of obscene stereotypes seized and ordered destroyed by court . . . . .	64
9.	Number of obscene photographic negatives seized and ordered destroyed by court . . . . .	38
10.	Number of obscene business cards seized and ordered destroyed by court . . . . .	44

J. FRANK CHASE, *Secretary*.

*Annual Meeting*

OF THE

**New England Watch and Ward Society***at Trinity Church,**Boston, Sunday Evening, March 15, 1908*

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THE thirtieth annual public meeting of the New England Watch and Ward Society was held at Trinity Church, Boston, at four o'clock Sunday afternoon, March 15, 1908, and about eight hundred were in attendance. After the regular church service conducted by the pastor, Rev. Alexander Mann, D.D., addresses were made by the President of the Society, Hon. Samuel B. Capen, LL.D., Rev. Frederick B. Allen, Rev. Carroll Perry and Rev. Dr. Mann.

In opening the meeting Rev. Mr. Allen said:

MY DEAR FRIENDS: We observe here to-day the thirtieth anniversary of the New England Watch and Ward Society. The object of this Society, as stated in its By-Laws, is the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies. This little Society has been at work for thirty years and was never more alive than it is to-day. I am very thankful to say that under our new Secretary, Mr. J. Frank Chase, we have this past year done as vigorous and as useful work as ever in our history; we have had more convictions of offenders, and the zeal and fidelity of our Secretary gives a promise of great usefulness and a larger measure of success in the future.

Before reporting the special record of the past year, I would like in a few words to say what have been the permanent results of this fight for thirty years against the forces



of evil, against the organized institutions which prey upon men for money. I do not say that we have secured the results entirely of ourselves, and yet of nearly all of them we can say that they would not have been except for our Society. We have co-operated with others.

In the first place, in the last thirty years we have secured the exclusion of minors from police court trials throughout the state of Massachusetts. That has been a great moral gain.

We have secured in the course of these years effective legislation against immoral books and pictures, and when we have got the laws we have in a large measure seen that they were enforced.

It was largely through our Society and the evidence we presented that some twenty years ago there was a transfer of the appointment of the police commissioner of Boston from the Mayor to the Governor, from the City to the Commonwealth, and a very great gain it was to the morals of the city of Boston.

Largely through our efforts there has been a substantial suppression of all open gaming houses in Boston. That has been the fact for the last twelve years, and I think we may say it is the only large city in the world where there is no open gaming house to tempt the young.

We have also secured the elimination of immoral pictures and gambling devices from the beaches, public parks and agricultural fairs, and when we think of the thousands who are gathered together every year at these different places, the removal of corrupting agencies there has been a most important contribution to the welfare of the community.

Through the leadership of our Society and through the legislation we have secured, there has been for the last year or two a complete suppression of race-track gambling.

We have also caused to be secured, after many years of struggle, the removal from the newspapers of a most objectionable form of advertisements.

We have secured the suppression of the sale of vile books. We have not reached the entire success in this which we could desire, but books which are manifestly forbidden by law have for the most part ceased to be exposed for sale.

Perhaps as good a result as we have attained anywhere has been the securing of the hearty co-operation of the authorities in the fight against evil. Where once we had them against us, we now co-operate with them and they co-operate with us, and there is very largely a cordial and friendly action together.

You will understand that our field is a special one. We are fighting against immorality in its various forms and temptations and against the gambling evil. We restrict ourselves to this field. The following represent the convictions which have been secured during the past year:

First, crimes against chastity (I shall use instead of the technical word "obscene" the more inoffensive word "vile" in this record). We have secured the conviction of eighteen persons for selling vile pictures, eleven persons for having in their possession for sale or exhibition vile pictures; three persons for selling or printing vile books; two for selling or having on sale vile figures; three persons for bigamy or statutory offences, which makes in all thirty-seven persons who have been convicted before the Courts for crimes against chastity.

For crimes against public policy the convictions have been as follows: Keeping common gaming nuisances, sixteen; for keeping for use gaming slot machines, twenty; for setting up and promoting a lottery, one; for selling policy tickets or raffle tickets, three; also miscellaneous, selling cigarettes to

minors, 1; violating the gift-enterprise law in the form of lottery, 1; making in all 79 convictions. Of these, I think one fled from justice, one was found not guilty and three cases were filed with our consent.

Further, with regard to these convictions, we may say that time sentences or imprisonment were imposed amounting in all to two years and six months. The amount of fines imposed by the Courts for these offences has been \$4,265. The number of gambling machines destroyed by order of the Court has been thirty-one, whose value is estimated at \$6,200. The number of vile pictures destroyed by order of the Court, 5,669; number of vile figures destroyed by order of the Court, 1,573; number of vile books seized and ordered destroyed by the Court, 397; number of vile stereotypes seized and ordered destroyed by the Court, 64; number of vile photographs and negatives seized and ordered destroyed by the Court, 38; number of vile business cards seized and ordered destroyed by order of the Court, 44; number of licenses revoked upon our petition, 2. One of these was the license of a most notorious and offensive dance hall.

One of the matters which is most deeply concerning the Directors of our Society is the removal from our youth of one of the most insidious temptations in the penny-slot machine pictures which are now being exhibited everywhere. There is a great corporation, the American Mutoscope and Biograph Company, which is said to have a capital of over ten million dollars, which throughout our whole land, in every city and town, is having these exhibitions, and they are absolutely without conscience as to the character of their pictures. Nothing ought to be more innocent, more beautiful than the application of this new invention to moving pictures for the eye; and yet the most immodest and

most indecent pictures are there continually exhibited; and when the pictures are not so bad, sometimes the titles accompanying them are bad. After two or three years' fight, the only method which seems to be left us is a bill which has been introduced into the Legislature prohibiting the attendance of minors at such places. That bill has passed the House; it has reached a third reading in the Senate and it is to come up to-morrow. I can only say that if you have any influence with your senators, I hope you will influence them to vote for this bill which will afford protection to our young from this corrupting school of vice.

Just one word more, for we must all be very brief this afternoon. Our Society received this past year about seven thousand dollars. You will notice we secured fines alone which were turned into the county treasury of \$4,200, and destroyed gambling machines to the value of \$6,000. If our income could be enlarged, we could employ an assistant agent and largely increase our work. When you remember that we are fighting against vast corporations and men of capital who are making money out of the weaknesses and vices of the community, especially the young, I think you will agree with me that we ought to have more means for this work. With regard to further details, the other speakers will mention some points to which I have not been able to refer.

The speakers will be Rev. Carroll Perry, the rector of St. Peters Church, Jamaica Plain, Samuel B. Capen, Esq., who is the honored and beloved President of our Society, and they will each speak briefly with regard to our Society.



*Remarks of Rev. Carroll Perry.*

WHAT underlies the constitution of the Watch and Ward Society and what underlies the report that has just been read to you is an intense belief in the sacredness of the human soul. Nothing less than this is the reason for the existence of such a society. Nothing less than this is the basis for its claim upon your sympathy and your support. With this fundamental conviction, this Society has gone forth to its work and under the providence of God it has wrought effectively for thirty years. Most serious men and women are quite willing to believe in the sacredness of the souls of their own children and are willing to make any sacrifice to guard it. What this Society is trying to do is to extend the limits of that principle beyond the single family and to try to make it include the sons and daughters of other people too. Is that a fair and reasonable thing or not? Do you believe in that or do you not?

Impelled by this belief in the sacredness of the human soul, this Watch and Ward Society has taken for its mission the warfare against the soul-destroying agencies of gambling, obscenity and immorality. If one is challenged to state in what respect gambling is an evil, the answer is ready at once. The psychology of the thing, the abstract ethics of the thing, the economic fallacy of the thing, never in the world deterred a man who had in him the passion for gambling, and I suppose never can rescue a man from the grip of the gambling vice. It is a waste of words to haggle about the question, "How is it wrong?" There is a plainer and a bigger question: What does it do? What are its results? How is it observed to work in human life? This is observed by everybody, always and everywhere: that it ruins the human mind; that it drives love out of the human heart;

that it paralyzes the human will, and that it degrades the human soul. By its fruits shall we know it.

Now, when a society like this undertakes to fulfil its duty toward the boys and girls, the young men and the young women whose lives have lacked the guardianship of more favored homes; when it seeks to protect those lives against the gambling vice and against obscenity and against immorality, what is the cry that goes up from the enemy? The cry is, "Personal liberty endangered!" Capitalized vice means by that cry of "Personal liberty in danger" just this: it means that it is in danger of losing its freedom to enslave the souls of men. It is hypocrisy of the ugliest kind. The decent people in the neighboring state of New York are at this moment engaged in an attempt to unmask a combination of criminal men whose watch-word is personal liberty, but whose aim is to make money out of the weak and demoralized, to enslave their fellow men. It recalls the remark of Victor Hugo: "When you hear men shouting 'Liberty, equality, fraternity!' then be on the look-out for cavalry, infantry and artillery."

Now, my friends, what are we going to do about this Society? Are we going to work for it or work against it, to co-operate or to criticize? There are three kinds of people who hinder the work of this Society when they ought to help it on — the too comfortable, the too innocent, and the too optimistic. You remember the story in the Old Testament about the trees, how the trees in the forest once came together to anoint a king, and they said to the olive tree, "Reign thou over us." But the olive tree said unto them, "Should I leave my fatness wherewith by me they honor God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?" And the trees said unto the fig tree, "Come thou and reign over us." But the fig tree said unto them, "Should

I forsake my sweetness and my good fruit, and go to be promoted over the trees?" Then said the trees unto the vine, "Come thou and reign over us," and the vine said unto them, "Should I leave my wine, which cheereth God and man, and go to be promoted over the trees?"

There you have the three persons — the too comfortable, the too innocent and the too optimistic, and they all made the same identical mistake about leadership. They all spoke of leadership as if it involved a sense of superiority; it was "waving to and fro over the trees"; as if it involved a love of domination. Leadership is not that at all. True leadership is service and nothing else; it never can be anything else. But there was one tree in the forest which said: "If you will indeed have me to rule and to lead, come and take refuge under the protection of my branches." It might truly be a parable of the Watch and Ward Society.

### *Address of Samuel B. Capen.*

FOR thirty years the Watch and Ward Society has done its noble, Christ-like service in this community and throughout our State. During all this time it has been making it easier for men and women to do right, because it has helped to remove temptation out of their path. It has been making it more dangerous for men to do wrong and has become more and more a terror to evil doers.

One of the best features in the plans of this Society is the breadth of its vision and its constant policy to adapt itself and its methods to changed conditions. It does not run in "ruts." It places the emphasis sometimes upon one feature of the work and sometimes on another, as the exigency may demand. Let us take a view of this work and see its comprehensiveness.

*First:* It has recognized the importance of proper laws upon the statute books, and is doing much year by year in efforts to secure legislation which shall help it to perform its work most efficiently.

*Second:* It has done what it properly can to co-operate with the judiciary, which we are glad to say has always been most helpful and has done everything in its power to aid the Society.

*Third:* It has been helping, where there is so much wickedness and corruption, to set a high standard and to lift the tone of public morals.

*Fourth:* It has always been fearless and impartial. It has not arrested the violator of the law who is poor and without friends and allowed the rich law-breaker to escape.

*Fifth:* It has shown its activity in trying to suppress gambling and the policy shop. Some of you know the splendid service it rendered last year in connection with others in ridding our city of the "bucket shops," the evil of which was referred to in the annual address of our Governor.

*Sixth:* It has been a protector of the purity of the home. It has recognized that the first institution that God established was the home and that our civilization is dependent upon its purity. With the church it is the foundation of society. There are many things in modern life, as we all recognize, that are tending to undermine the sanctity of the home. There is far less privacy than there was fifty years ago; there are much fewer single homes than there were in the early days: in the congestion of our cities, people live in apartments. Furthermore, young women enter our shops and stores and are exposed in some cases to temptations as never before; the easy divorce laws in many States are helping to break down the sanctity of marriage.



*Seventh:* This Society has done some of its best work in its efforts to suppress the social evil. It has kept watch that the obscene book and picture were not exposed for public sale; much of this literature it has caused to be destroyed, and those who have violated the law have been arrested. We must all of us recognize the importance of the work. Many of our best physicians and surgeons who are in position to know, tell us that this evil is on the increase. Because of the vigorous attacks of the friends of temperance, especially of the anti-saloon leagues, open saloons are diminishing, and the habits of temperance are growing among our people; we are sorry to believe that this is not true of social evils. In the midst of all this peril this Society has done much to put a safeguard around our young people and try to prevent the mischief of the corruptor who is so busy in his nefarious work.

Dr. Endicott Peabody, head-master of the Groton School, has said that "a bad book is worse than a bad man; for a bad man usually has a personality that repels one, but there is nothing repulsive in the external appearance of a bad book." A friend of mine who lives very near this church had a book recommended to him. He bought it and sat in his library reading. As he read on it grew unclean, until his moral nature rebelled and he flung the book into the open fire. But see the peril of putting similar temptations in the hands of a full blooded, active boy. It is a great boon to have a society that keeps "watch and ward" and does so much to suppress that which is unfit to print.

During the past two or three years, at our annual meetings attention has been called to the peril that is in our midst with regard to some of the pictures displayed in the slot machines. The importance of clean amusements is some-

times forgotten in our busy lives, but when these amusements are used to pander to that which is immodest and suggestive of evil, then we ought to interfere to prevent the abuse. Those who have made a study of what is going on will prove to you that these pictures are made seemingly to come just as near as possible to the border line so that they will not be declared obscene. I have seen a list of the titles of some of these pictures which can have no other effect than to arouse the curiosity and to appeal to that which is impure and debasing. Stools or crickets are in many cases provided, when these exhibitions are going on, so that small children can be lifted up to see these evil pictures. What can be done about it practically? Some of you were present at Tremont Temple last Tuesday evening when Governor Hughes spoke before the New England Dry Goods Association. You will remember that the President of that Association gave the number of a bill pending before the Legislature and urged all the members present to help secure its passage as in the interest of the business men of Massachusetts. If a president of a great trade organization can make such an appeal, it certainly is in order to call upon all who love purity to use their utmost endeavors to secure the passage of House Bill No. 1256, which prohibits the admission of a minor to these places without the written consent of his parent or guardian under penalty of a fine. We certainly in this way can protect the children from that which is debasing and corrupting. This bill has already passed the House by practically a unanimous vote, but is being opposed in the Senate. I believe it will come up to-morrow. Write or see some of your Senators, in the interest of protecting the children from that which is hurtful. I am sure the press will help in the same way as a year ago when they rendered such splendid service in the "bucket shop" campaign.

There is another thing we can do. We have a Mayor who is in sympathy with every effort to purify our city. Let us strengthen his hands, let us make a public sentiment which will make it possible for him to use his great power and authority wherever he properly can on the side of cleaner amusements and purer moral conditions. We can certainly stand by this Society in its efforts to protect our children from that which is unholy and unclean.

*Eighth:* Furthermore, this Society does its work quietly. It has never engaged a brass band and gone about trumpeting its successes in a noisy way. It has seemed to me, as I have known of its work, that it is like one of the great forces of nature which are for the most part silent. No one of us has ever felt the jar of this world as it spins around on its axis with such fearful rapidity; no one of us has ever heard the creaking of the machinery that lifts the tides. God does his great work in nature and in human life quietly; so this Society has steadily kept to its purpose and done its best service oftentimes because it has made no parade of it.

*Ninth:* I think it is true that never in its history was the Society doing better work than at this hour. If our citizens really felt its importance as they should, and knew what a safeguard it was throwing around their children, it would have more funds at its disposal and would be able to accomplish larger work than it has been able to do. It is worthy of the hearty support not only of every Christian man and woman but of every citizen who loves his city and who desires to make it purer and better.

Finally, let me say that as I have served several years as President of the Society and now ask the Board of Directors to chose another, and this therefore is my final address as President, I want to give in this public place my testimony



not only to the brave and faithful service of Mr. J. Frank Chase, the Secretary, but to the wonderful work which has been done by Rev. F. B. Allen, who, from the beginning of the Society to this hour, has been in a large degree its executive head. Only the recording angel knows the amount of labor in every direction which Mr. Allen has given cheerfully and generously in promoting the interests of this society. When the secret things of this world are written, it will then appear how large has been the service which he has rendered in his position of high trust.

*Address of Alexander Mann, D.D.*

I PURPOSE only to speak for a few moments. In fact, it is hardly necessary for me to add one word to what you have already heard concerning the work of the Society. Certainly a Society charged as this one is with a most delicate, most difficult, and, to the vast majority of Christian people, a most distasteful task, has in the thirty years of its history here shown us how that work can be done wisely, how it can be done effectively — above all, how it can be done without calling a dangerous amount of attention to the very evils which it is seeking to suppress. I have had some acquaintance with work of this sort in other states. I am glad to bear my testimony to what I believe to be the superior wisdom and effectiveness of this New England Watch and Ward Society. You see very little mention of it in the newspapers. You see no flaring headlines concerning this or that form of vice which it is seeking to suppress, thereby advertising the very thing itself. It has carried its work on in such a wise way. It has allied itself effectively with the State, with the Judiciary and with the Legislature. It is respected. Its voice is heard by practical men in our



Legislature and by our Governor; and surely we are all agreed to this — that the work that it does is a work which is vitally essential. I am sure we are glad at times, gathered together as we are here in a Christian church, to forget the dark, the wicked and the discouraging side of life and most of us would be glad to be, as St. Paul advised — simple concerning evil. It is our healthfulness; it is a good thing to be simple concerning evil, and yet someone must know about it. And just as we owe a debt of gratitude that none of us can pay to the physician who does not wait to cure us of some disease, but who goes to stamp it out at its breeding place, so we owe a debt of gratitude to these moral physicians of the Commonwealth, who do not wait and do not propose to wait until the appearance of this evil, widespread throughout the body politic, has alarmed and shocked us all, but who are ever on the watch to stamp out the breeding places of it.

My friends, the fact that this Society year after year comes to make its annual report, not in the senate house or in a public hall, but in the church of God, emphasizes the thing that needs emphasis, and that is the vital connection between Christian faith and good morals and good citizenship. Back of its efforts for thirty years have been the devotion and faith and service of Christian people. It is just one instance out of many which shows how behind all that is making for a higher, better and purer civilization is the church of Jesus Christ. Let us remember too that someone must fight. We think often of the religion of Christ as a gospel for the poor, the sorrowful and the afflicted. It is that and we would not willingly let go that side of it, but there is another side, there is a whole world of warlike imagery in the New Testament — things that flash and glitter and smite. That very passage we read

to-night from St. Paul's epistle bids us put on the whole armor of God. There is a fight that must be waged and this Society is waging it for us. It is well named the Watch and Ward Society, for it keeps watch every hour, and just as one wakes up at night and hears the steady tramp of the policeman and thinks for a moment of what he owes to these guardians of the law, faithful men who are making life and property reasonably safe, so we ought to think of the work of this Society keeping watch and ward; and we people up here in Massachusetts ought to recognize the debt we owe it, that of all the great cities in this country there is not one where temptation obtrudes itself upon young men and young women so little as it does here.

Let us think of this Society doing this work, and when it asks us to do such a simple thing as to write a note to our Senator to secure his aid in legislation, let us do it gladly. Mr. Allen told you of those four thousand dollars in fines collected by the Courts. Now, not one dollar of that goes into the treasury of this Society. Some years ago the Society felt that it would put itself in a better position if it refused to receive one cent of the fines which were imposed as the result of its prosecutions. So the Society comes to you to-day and modestly asks your support. It will not take one cent of those fines and it depends wholly on the support of Christian people. Let us make our offering this afternoon for the work of this Society, and as time goes on, day after day, and as we see its protective work and have less of the evil of temptation here in Boston, let us help it by word and deed. "To do good and to communicate, forget not: for with such sacrifices God is well pleased."

PREAMBLE AND BY-LAWS  
OF THE  
**New England Watch and Ward Society**

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THIS Society shall be known as the New England Watch and Ward Society, its object being the promotion of public morality and the removal of corrupting agencies.

1. The entire control of its affairs shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of eighteen members.

2. The annual business meeting of the Society shall take place in the month of March, the time and place being designated by the Board of Directors, and there shall be elected by ballot a President, two or more Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The President and the Treasurer shall be, ex-officio, members of the Board of Directors. All vacancies in the list of officers shall be filled by the remaining members of the Board of Directors.

3. The President shall preside at all public meetings of the Society, and in his absence one of the Vice-Presidents shall take his place.

4. The Treasurer shall receive all dues and subscriptions, and shall make payment upon order of the Board of Directors; shall keep an account of all receipts and disbursements, and submit a statement thereof at the annual business meeting of the Society, and to the Board of Directors whenever called upon.

No disbursement shall be made except by vote of the Board of Directors, and the Treasurer's account shall be annually audited by two persons designated by said Board.

5. The Board of Directors shall appoint a Secretary and an Agent. The Secretary shall be the chief executive officer of the Society and shall be responsible to the Board of Directors. The Agent shall conduct the legal work of the Society and be responsible to the Secretary.

6. The Board of Directors shall meet regularly at 1.00 P.M. on the first Wednesday of the month, from October to June inclusive. The Chairman of the Board of Directors may call a special meeting

of the Board at any time upon written notice given at least one day previous to said meeting; and it shall be his duty to call a meeting of the Board at any time upon request of two members thereof. Five of said Board shall constitute a quorum for business.

7. The Order of Business at meetings of the Board of Directors shall be: —

1. Reading of the Minutes.
2. Report of the Treasurer.
3. Report of Secretary.
4. Report of Agent.
5. Reports of Committees.
6. Reading of Communications.
7. Miscellaneous Business.

8. The payment of an annual subscription of five dollars by any person approved by the Board of Directors shall constitute the donor a member of the Society. The payment of any sum not less than fifty dollars by any person so approved shall render the donor a life member. Persons may be elected as honorary members at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

9. These By-Laws may be amended at any time by an affirmative vote of not less than five of the Board of Directors, notice of the proposed change having been given at the next preceding regular meeting and in the Secretary's call.

*[These By-Laws were adopted July 7, 1884, and amended Feb. 6, 1907.]*



JOHN S. ADAMS, *Treas., in acct. with*  
**The New England Watch and Ward Society.**

1906

DR.

To Balance year ending Feb. 28, 1907 . . .	\$ 143 99
" Amount of Donations ending Feb. 29, 1908	6,223 50
" Rent of House on Malvern St. (now Mill- wood) . . . . .	275 00
" Interest on mortgage . . . . .	197 34
" Dividends . . . . .	100 00
" Collection at Annual Meeting (O. S. Ch.) .	54 30
" Witness Fees . . . . .	67 65
	<hr/>
	\$7,061 78

CONTRA, CR.

By Salaries of Secretary and Agent . . .	2,800 00
" Expenses of " " " . . .	311 22
" Special Agents . . . . .	1,739 25
" Postage, Printing, Mailing, etc. . . .	935 88
" Rent and Expense of Office . . . .	304 00
" Attorney's Fees . . . . .	60 00
" Expenses—Bucket Shop bill . . .	714 85
" Taxes and Repairs, Malvern St. . .	107 35
" Interest . . . . .	20 34
" Misc. Expenses . . . . .	11 20
Balance on hand	57 69
	<hr/>
	\$7,061 78

E. &amp; O. E.

JOHN S. ADAMS, *Treasurer.*

Examined and found Correct  
as per Cash Book.

A. S. LOVETT,

April 7, 1908.

*Auditor.*

## *Gifts and Subscriptions*

FROM MARCH 1, 1907, TO MARCH 1, 1908

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The annual payment of five dollars constitutes any person a Member of the Society.

The payment of fifty dollars in one year constitutes any one a Life Member.

If contributors notice any errors in names or amounts, kindly advise the Treasurer.

Abbott, Mrs. Edw. H...	\$5.00	Bishop, M. J.....	25.00
Adams, John S.....	10.00	Blackmar, Mrs. W. W...	10.00
Adams, Nelson.....	5.00	Blacker, Miss Eliza F...	10.00
Aiken, Mrs. Walter....	5.00	Blake, Dr. C. J.....	50.00
Akers, L. M.....	1.00	Blake, Mrs. A. W.....	5.00
Allen, Miss M. Josephine	10.00	Blake, Mrs. S. P.....	10.00
Allen, Roger N.....	2.00	Blake, Wm. P.....	5.00
Allen, Rev. F. B.....	10.00	Blodgett, Wm.....	5.00
Ames, Mrs. J. B.....	15.00	Boland, Miss Esther....	4.00
Ames, Rev. C. G.....	5.00	Bowditch, Chas. P.....	10.00
Anthony, Mrs. S. Reed..	15.00	Bowlker, T. J.....	5.00
Anthony, Mrs. A. R....	5.00	Brackett, Jeffrey R....	10.00
Anonymous .....	2.00	Bremer, Miss S.....	25.00
Atkinson, Geo.....	5.00	Bremer, Mrs. J. L.....	25.00
Ayers, C. F.....	5.00	Brewer, Joseph.....	2.00
Annual Collection.....	54.30	Brewer, E. M.....	10.00
		Brigham, W. D.....	2.00
Badger, Erastus B.....	10.00	Brown, C. H. C.....	10.00
Bailey, H. B.....	1.00	Brown, Elizabeth B....	10.00
Baldwin, W. H.....	2.00	Brown Durrell Co.....	10.00
Bangs, Miss E. S.....	5.00	Brooks, Mrs. Peter C...	10.00
Barnes, Henry K.....	5.00	Brooks, S.....	5.00
Bartol, Miss E. H.....	15.00	Brown, Samuel N.....	20.00
Batchelder, Francis....	10.00	Bryant, John, Sons....	5.00
Bates, Jacob P.....	5.00	Bryant, Mrs. J. D.....	5.00
Beebe, E. Pierson.....	25.00	Bryant, J. D.....	5.00
Beech, Mrs. Herbert....	50.00	Bryant, Mrs. Henry....	25.00
Bemis, J. M.....	8.00	Bullard, W. N.....	10.00
Bigelow, Mrs. Prescott, Sr.	5.00	Bullard, Mrs. W. S....	10.00
Bigelow, A. S.....	5.00	Burdett & Williams....	2.00
Billings, Rev. Sherrod...	2.00	Burgess, Miss M. C....	2.00

Burnham, Mrs. J. A....	5.00	Curtis, Miss Frances G..	5.00
Butler, Mrs. C. S.....	2.00	Curtis, Mrs. C. P.....	10.00
"B.", a friend.....	2.00	Cutter, Mrs. Abram E...	55.00
Bunker, Alfred.....	1.00	Cummings, Mrs. Chas. K.	10.00
		Cunningham, Mrs. Fredk.	20.00
Cabot, Mrs. Walter C. .	40.00	Cunningham, Mrs. S. M.	10.00
Cabot, Godfrey L.....	20.00		
Cabot, Henry B.....	5.00	Dalton, C. H.....	5.00
Campbell, Rev. W. R...	3.00	Dana, Miss Eliz. E.....	5.00
Carstein, Mrs. H. L.....	1.00	Dana, Mrs. Julia.....	3.00
Carter, Rice & Co.....	15.00	Dana, Mary H.....	2.00
Carey, Miss E. F.....	5.00	Davenport, G. H.....	2.00
Carey, Miss Georgina S.	10.00	Davis, Jos. W.....	15.00
Carey, Arthur A.....	5.00	Davis, A. McF.....	50.00
Caryl, Miss H. E.....	2.00	Day, Frank A.....	15.00
Case, Mrs. J. B.....	20.00	Dewson, Mrs. Geo. B...	5.00
Cash, Any.....	1.00	Derby, Mrs. Hasket....	5.00
Cate, Mrs. Martha G...	2.00	DeWolf, Fiske & Co....	5.00
Catlin, Rev. H. D.....	1.00	Dole, Rev. Chas. F.....	3.00
Channing, Miss Eva....	1.00	Doliber, Mrs. Thomas..	5.00
Chase & Sanborn.....	25.00	Dorchester Woman's	
Chase, Mrs. Theodore..	10.00	Club .....	15.00
Chase, Richard D.....	5.00	Dove, Mrs. Geo. W. W..	3.00
Cheever, Dr. D. W.....	3.00	Douglas, R. S.....	5.00
"E. S. C.".....	10.00	Draper, W. S.....	10.00
Clapp, Mrs. Channing..	5.00	Dunbar, Hon. J. R....	5.00
Clark, James E.....	25.00		
Clark, Eliot C.....	5.00	Edes, Robert T.....	5.00
Clark, A. B.....	10.00	Edmands, M. Grant....	10.00
Clark, Dr. J. Payson....	5.00	Edwards, Miss Phoebe P.	10.00
Clement, Frank C.....	1.00	Edwards, John E.....	5.00
Codman, Mrs. J. M.....	5.00	Eliot, Rev. Christopher.	3.00
Codman, C. R.....	10.00	Eliot, Chas. W.....	5.00
Collamore, Miss Helen..	10.00	"E" .....	10.00
Coolidge, Archibald C...	5.00	Evans, John.....	10.00
Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph	50.00	Ewing, Wm. C.....	5.00
Coolidge, John T.....	10.00		
Coolidge, T. Jefferson..	10.00	Farnsworth, Hoyt & Co.	5.00
Coolidge, T. Jefferson, Jr.	10.00	Farnsworth, Miss Alice.	10.00
Cooke, Mrs. J. P.....	2.00	Farwell, J. W.....	25.00
Coy, Dr. Lydia N.....	5.00	"F" .....	100.00
Cowing, Mrs. Walter H.	10.00	Fegan, Mrs. F. H.....	1.00
Cowing, Miss Grace G..	10.00	Fenno, E. N.....	5.00
Crane, Hon. W. Murray	25.00	Field, J. W.....	20.00
Crehore, Miss Eliz. T...	5.00	First Parish Church,	
Cross, Dr. H. B.....	3.00	Cambridge.....	25.00
Cruft, Miss H. O.....	5.00	Fish, Mrs. Fred P.....	5.00
Curtis, Miss Isabella P..	5.00	Fiske, Mrs. J. N.....	45.00
Curtis, Mrs. G. S.....	15.00	Fitch, Miss Carrie T...	5.00

Fitzgerald, Desmond...	10.00	Hurlburt, Mrs. B. S.....	5.00
Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott.....	200.00	Hyde, Mrs. S. E.....	2.00
Forbes, Waldo E.....	10.00	Iasigi, Mrs. Oscar.....	10.00
Forbes, Mrs. W. H.....	50.00	Jackson, C. C.....	5.00
Foster, Francis C.....	10.00	Jaynes, C. P.....	15.00
Fowle, Seth A.....	2.00	Jelly, Dr. Geo. F.....	5.00
French, Miss C. A.....	25.00	Jennings, Frank C.....	5.00
French, Miss C. L. W... 100.00		Jenny, Bernard.....	10.00
Frothingham, Rev. Paul R. ....	10.00	Jewett, Miss S. O.....	10.00
Gardiner, Miss Sarah E.	1.00	Johnson, Edward C.....	10.00
Gardner, G. A.....	5.00	Jones, B. M.....	5.00
Gibbs, Lyman.....	10.00	Jones, Jerome.....	45.00
Ginn, Edwin & Co.....	20.00	Jones, Alfred.....	5.00
Goodwin, Miss A. M....	5.00	Jones, Mrs. F. E.....	10.00
Gray, Miss Emily.....	3.00	Judd, Mrs. S. A.....	5.00
Gray, Miss Mary C.....	20.00	Keith, Mrs. Herbert J...	5.00
Grew, Mrs. E. W.....	5.00	Keith, B. F.....	5.00
Grew, Henry S.....	20.00	Keith, H. J. Co.....	5.00
Hagar, Albert C.....	5.00	Kellen, Wm. V.....	25.00
Hannum, L. M.....	5.00	Kinney, A. B. F.....	1.00
Hardy, Alpheus H.....	10.00	Kidner, Rev. Reuben...	3.00
Harrington, Dr. F. B....	8.00	Kimball, Mrs. D. P....	10.00
Hartwell, H. W.....	10.00	Kimball, Oliver J.....	5.00
Hathaway, F. R.....	2.00	King, D. W.....	30.00
Head, Charles.....	5.00	King, Delcevere.....	200.00
Hemenway, Mrs. C. P... 10.00		King, Theophilus.....	50.00
Hemenway, Mrs. A.....	10.00	Knight, J. M.....	2.00
Hidden, Miss Helen....	4.00	Kuntz, Mrs. Daniel....	5.00
Higginson, J. A.....	2.00	"K," A friend.....	50.00
Holbrook, E. Everett... 20.00		Lamb, Mrs. H. A.....	10.00
Hooker, Mrs. S. H.....	10.00	Lawrence, A. A.....	5.00
Hopewell, John.....	10.00	Lawrence, Rt. Rev. Wm.	25.00
Hopkins, Col. C. A.....	5.00	Lee, Mrs. Jos.....	15.00
Hopkinson, Chas.....	4.00	Lee, Joseph.....	60.00
Houghton, Clement S... 20.00		Leverett, Geo. V.....	25.00
Houghton, Miss Eliz. H.	5.00	Lewis, J. B.....	1.00
Howe, Henry S.....	15.00	Lincoln, W. H.....	15.00
Hubbard, Chas. W.....	5.00	Linscott, Miss E.....	5.00
Hubbard, Mrs. Chas. W.	15.00	Linscott, Miss A. C....	5.00
Hudson, Mrs. John E... 10.00		Livermore, Geo. B.....	10.00
Humphreys, J. H.....	2.00	Lockwood, Miss A. de F.	5.00
Humphreys, R. C.....	2.00	Longfellow, Miss Alice M.	5.00
Hunnewell, F. W.....	50.00	Loring, Miss K. P.....	5.00
Hunnewell, Mrs. Arthur	10.00	Loring, Miss L. P.....	60.00
Hunneman, Miss F. H..	5.00	Loring, Mrs. Wm. Caleb	10.00
Hunneman, Mrs. S. W..	5.00		



Loring, Augustus P.....	10.00	Paine, Rev. Geo. L.....	10.00
Lovett, A. S.....	10.00	Paine, The Robert Treat Association .....	50.00
Low, Geo. D.....	20.00	Paine, Miss Helen.....	5.00
Lowell, Miss Georgina..	12.00	Parker, Eleanor S.....	20.00
Lowell, Miss Lucy.....	2.00	Peabody, Mrs. A. P.....	10.00
Lowell, Mrs. G. G.....	15.00	Peabody, Rev. Endicott..	10.00
Lyman, Arthur T.....	50.00	Peabody, Harold.....	50.00
Lyon, David G.....	2.00	Peabody, Miss Lucia M..	5.00
Mann, Rev. Alexander..	5.00	Peabody, Henry W. & Co	5.00
Manning, Miss A. F....	10.00	Peabody, Mrs. Oliver W..	20.00
Mason, Miss F. P.....	50.00	Perrin, Rev. Willard T .	2.00
Mason, Miss Ellen F....	25.00	Perry, Rev. Carroll.....	5.00
Mason, Ida M.....	100.00	Peters, F. A.....	5.00
May, Miss Eleanor G....	10.00	Phillips, Mrs. J. C.....	25.00
Mayo, Mrs. Lawrence..	5.00	Pickman, Mrs. D. L....	25.00
Mead, Edwin D.....	5.00	Pickering, Mrs. Henry..	100.00
Means, Miss Anne M....	5.00	Pierce, Mrs. I. Newton..	10.00
Merrill, Joseph E.....	5.00	Pierce, Miss K. C.....	5.00
Merriman, Mrs. Daniel.	5.00	Porter, H. G.....	5.00
Merritt, Mrs. Percival..	15.00	Pratt, Laban.....	5.00
Metcalf, Albert.....	5.00	Pratt, Waldo E.....	10.00
Metcalf, Mrs. Albert...	5.00	Proctor, H. H.....	10.00
Moors, J. B.....	5.00	Putnam, Miss Myra H	2.00
Monks, Mrs. G. H.....	5.00	Putnam, Mrs. George..	5.00
Morison, Mrs. J. H....	5.00		
Morse, John Wells.....	10.00	Quincy, Geo. H.....	5.00
Morton, Helen, Dr....	5.00	Quincy, Mrs. Geo. H...	5.00
Morrill, Miss A. W....	10.00		
Morville, Robert W....	10.00	Raymond, Mrs. H. E ..	10.00
Moseley, Miss Ellen F..	25.00	Read, Miss S. E.....	40.00
Mullen, Rev. John T ..	5.00	Reed, Wm. H.....	5.00
Munro, M. H.....	10.00	Reed, Arthur.....	5.00
		Rhodes, Rev. Winfred C.	1.00
Nash, Mrs. S. F. K.....	10.00	Richardson, Mrs. E. C..	5.00
Neal, Miss Caroline F...	2.00	Richardson, S. W.....	6.00
Needham, Jno. R.....	5.00	Richardson, John K....	2.00
Newell, Mrs. M. A. M...	20.00	Riley, Chas. E.....	10.00
Nickerson, Andrew.....	15.00	Robinson, R. R.....	10.00
Norcross, Grenville H .	10.00	Robinson, J. C.....	10.00
Norton, Prof. C. E...	15.00	Rodman, Miss Emma..	5.00
		Rogers, Miss A. P.....	75.00
O'Brion, T. L.....	5.00	Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C... 150.00	
Old South Church, per		Rogers, Mrs. Wm. B....	10.00
Geo. W. Merrill.....	100.00	Rollins, Miriam W....	5.00
Olmstead, Mrs. J. C....	2.00	Ropes, Mrs. J. A.....	5.00
Osgood, Miss Emily L. .	20.00	Russell, Mrs. Robert S..	10.00
		Russell, Mrs. F. S.....	5.00
Page, Dr. C. G.....	5.00	Rutan, C. H.....	10.00

Sampson, Miss L. S.....	3.00	Tapley, Miss E. W.....	5.00
Sanderson, G. A.....	6.00	Taunton Law and Order	
Saville, Mrs. Wm.....	10.00	League .....	75.00
Sears, Henry F.....	20.00	Taylor, W. B.....	5.00
Sears, Francis B.....	20.00	Thacher, Mrs. H. C....	5.00
Sears, Mrs. P. H.....	15.00	Thacher, Miss Eliz. B..	5.00
Sears, Herbert M.....	15.00	Thayer, B. T.....	2.00
Sears, Mrs. Geo. G.....	25.00	Thayer, Mrs. Ezra R... 10.00	
Sewell, Prof. J. B.....	4.00	Thorndike, Charles....	5.00
"S." A friend.....	200.00	Thorndike, Sturgis H..	5.00
Shattuck, Miss M. S....	10.00	Tilden, Miss Alice B....	2.00
Shaw, H. S.....	5.00	Tileston, J. C.....	5.00
Shaw, Mrs. G. H.....	50.00	Todd, Thomas.....	5.00
Shaw, Rev. Geo. S.....	1.00	Tolman, J. P.....	2.00
Shaw, Dr. Henry L....	10.00	Tompkins, Mrs. Orlando	10.00
Shepard, Mrs. Otis....	10.00	Torrey, Mrs. Elbridge ..	10.00
Sherwin, Thomas.....	5.00	Turner, B. S.....	5.00
Shippin, Miss Eliz. B...	1.00		
Shuman, A.....	5.00	Upham, Miss Susan....	20.00
Shute, Miss K. H and			
family .....	3.00	Van Brunt, Mrs. Chas... 10.00	
Silsbee, Mrs. Geo. S....	10.00	Vaughn, Mrs. B.....	5.00
Simpkins, Miss M. W...	10.00	Von Blomberg, Miss Eva	5.00
Skinner, Francis.....	5.00		
Slocum, Miss A. D.....	10.00	Walworth Mfg. Co. ....	10.00
"A Friend," L. S.....	10.00	Walnut Avenue Congre-	
Smith, Patterson Co....	5.00	gational Church.....	10.00
Smith, Elizabeth L....	1.00	Walker, Grant.....	55.00
Smith, Mrs. J. N.....	10.00	M. D. C. W.....	15.00
Sprague, Dr. F. P.....	10.00	Ward, Miss A. S.....	50.00
Stanwood, Mrs. Edward	10.00	Warren, Bentley W....	5.00
Stetson, James H.....	5.00	Warren, S. D.....	25.00
Stoddard, Hasewick,		Weld, Rev. Geo. F.....	5.00
Richards & Co.....	10.00	Anonymous .....	25.00
Stone, Mrs. F.....	5.00	Wentworth, Mrs. C. F..	5.00
Storer, Mrs. John H....	5.00	Wheeler, Miss Helen... 10.00	
St. Paul's School.....	15.00	Wheelwright, Mrs. Edw.	5.00
Storrow, Miss E. R....	25.00	White, Mrs. M. P.....	50.00
Storrow, Mrs. J. J.....	10.00	Whiting, Mrs. S. B....	5.00
Strong, E. A.....	5.00	Whitman, James H.....	5.00
Sturgis, Mrs. Robert		Whitney, Anne.....	5.00
Shaw .....	2.50	Whittemore, Charles... 50.00	
Swasy, Miss H. M.....	5.00	Whittemore, Mrs. F. W.	10.00
Sweetser, J. H.....	5.00	Whitwell, Natalie S....	5.00
"Special Delivery" ....	5.00	Whitwell, Miss M. H... 10.00	
Talbot Co.....	5.00	Wigglesworth, George.. 50.00	
Talbot, Mrs. Thomas... 10.00		Wilcox, D. W.....	10.00
Tapley, Mrs. A. P.....	20.00	Wilder, Herbert A.....	5.00
Tapley, Miss Alice P....	10.00	Willcut, Levi L.....	10.00

Williams, John D.....	10.00	Woolston, Mrs. Annie W.	5.00
Williams, F. H.....	5.00	Wright, J. G.....	10.00
Williams, R. B.....	5.00	Wright, G. G.....	10.00
Winkley, Rev. S. H.....	10.00	Wrightington, Mrs. C.W.	2.00
Winsor, Miss M. P.....	50.00		
Wolcott, Mrs. Roger ...	10.00	Young, Miss Fannie....	10.00
Waldo, Chas. S.....	5.00	Y. P. S. C. E., Trinity	
Wood, Mrs. W. M.....	25.00	Congregational, Glou-	
Woods, J. W.....	5.00	cester .....	2.00
Wood, Pollard & Co....	5.00	Y. P. S. C. E., Walnut	
Woodbridge, Prof. S. H.	35.00	Avenue Church, Rox-	
Woodman, S. F.....	5.00	bury .....	2.00

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Adie, Andrew	*French, Jonathan
Barbour, E. D.	*French, J. D. W.
Batchelder, Francis	French, Miss Caroline L. W.
Beebe, J. Arthur	French, Miss Cornelia Ann
Beebe, E. Pierson	Ginn & Co.
Beech, Mrs. Herbert	Grover, William O.
Blake, Dr. Clarence J.	Haskell, Miss Mary E.
Blake, Francis	Hemenway, Mrs. Augustus
Bliss, William	Holmes, Mrs. Edward J.
Bowditch, Charles P.	*Houghton, H. O.
*Brimmer, Martin	Hunt, Miss Martha R.
Bryant, Mrs. Henry	*Hutchinson, Geo.
Burnham, Mrs. J. A.	Hunnewell, F. W.
Cabot, Godfrey L.	"K." a friend
Clark, A. B.	Kidder, Peabody & Co.
*Converse, E. S.	Kimball, Mrs. David P.
Converse, Edward W.	*Kimball, Mrs. M. Day
Coolidge, Mrs. J. Randolph	King, Delcevere
Crane, Hon. W. Murray	King, Theophilus
Cunningham, Mrs. Frederick	Lawrence, Rt. Rev. William, D.D.
Cutter, Abram E.	*Lawrence, Amos A.
Davis, A. McFee	Lawson, Rev. A. G., D.D.
*Denison, John N.	Lee, Joseph
*Eaton, William S.	Loring, Miss L. P.
Eddy, Mrs. Mary B. G.	Lyman, Arthur T.
Eliot Club, Jamaica Plain	Mason, Fannie P.
Endicott, William, Jr.	Mason, Miss Ida M.
Fiske, Mrs. J. N.	Mason, Miss Ellen F.
Fitz, Mrs. W. Scott	Merriman, Mrs. Daniel

\*Meyer, Mrs. Geo. A.  
\*Morrill, Chas. J.  
Old South Church  
Paine, Robert Treat  
Peabody, Harold  
Phillips, Mrs. John C.  
Pickering, Mrs. Henry  
Pickman, Mrs. D. L.  
\*Pierce, Hon. Henry L.  
Rogers, Miss A. P.  
Rogers, Mrs. Jacob C.  
"S." a friend  
Sears, Mrs. Geo. G.  
Sears, Mrs. J. M.  
Shaw, Mrs. G. H.

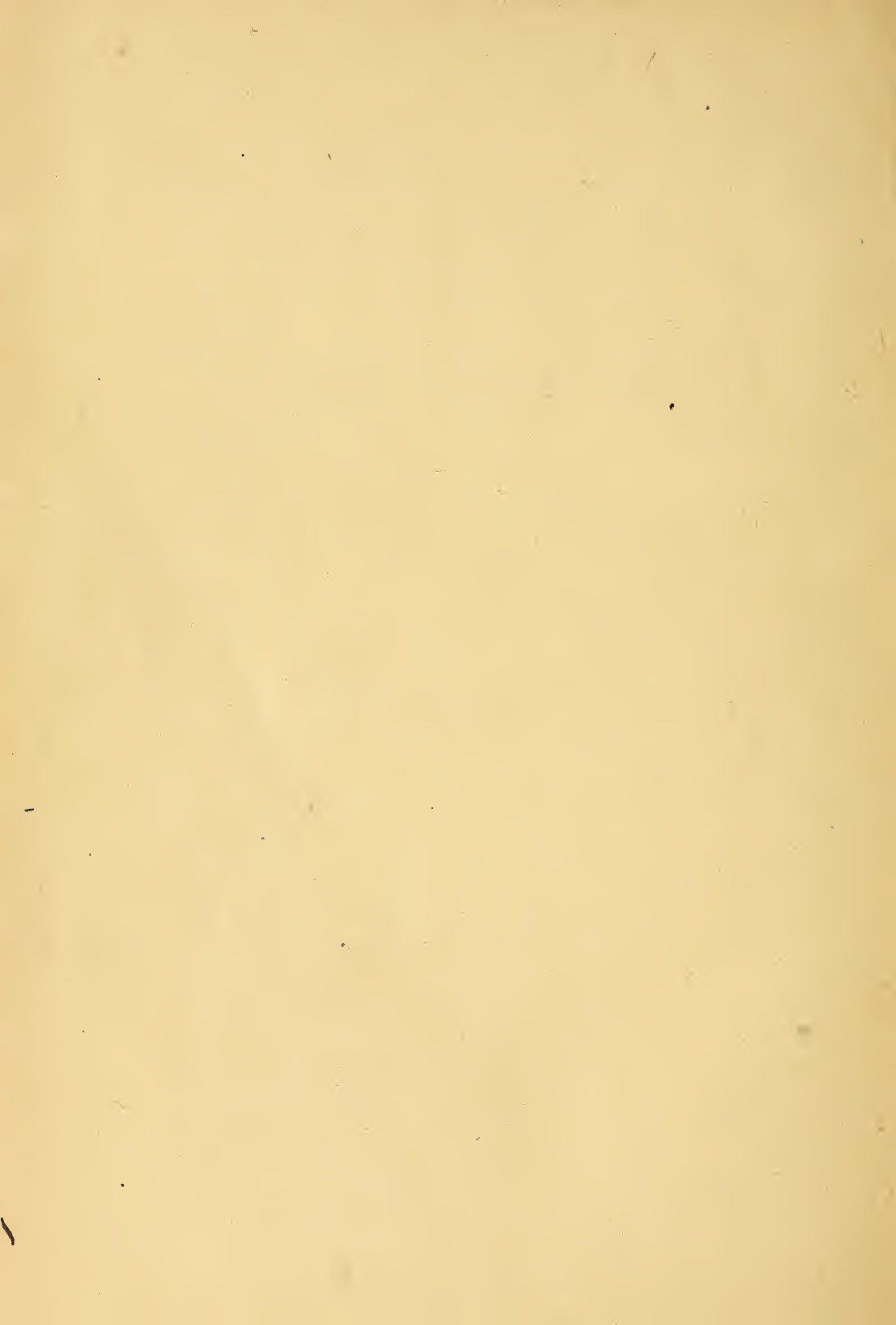
Sprague, Mrs. Isaac  
Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Shaw  
Taunton Law and Order League  
\*Tufts, James W.  
Wales, Miss M. A.  
Walker, Grant  
White, Mrs. M. P.  
Whittemore, Charles  
Wigglesworth, Geo.  
Winsor, Miss M. P.  
\*Wolcott, Mrs. J. Huntington  
Wood, Dr. R. W.  
Woods, Henry A.  
\*Woolson, J. A.

\*Deceased.









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